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Column One
BY
David Courtney

IS peace inevitable? One is even more afraid to answer that question than the more familiar one: Is war inevitable? The London and New York commentators have resorted to the analogy of summer and the first swallow. One swallow doesn't make a summer and one courteous gesture from Soviet Russia doesn't make peace. But unless my ornithology is wrong, quite a few swallows have been visible, high up in the sky, during the past week or two. The first (betokening as change of season) was General Chuikov's note about making the Berlin air corridors safer. The second was the Kremlin's intervention in Korea on behalf of the British Minister and other British civilians held north of the 38th Parallel. The third came accompanied by most unusual Soviet courtesies on the death of Queen Mary. Not summer yet; but surely a touch of spring, a softness in the air: a discriminatory touch of spring said some observers, confined to Britain and intended to thaw that country out of the cold war, adrift from America.

■

BUT the very next swallow to appear in the blushing sky warbled (a trifle off key) John Brown's Body, and had Old Glory stuck in its wing. Ten American newspaper-men were given Soviet visas and invited to go behind the curtain. Then came Chou En-lai's offer — if not unmistakably a heralding swallow then the best imitation of one so far — confirmed by the North Korean Premier, to argue out an armistice at Panmunjom in accordance with principles which, it would seem from what Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons, are not contrary to those of U.N. Mr. Molotov released the next swallow. He is a dyspeptic old sourpuss and not given to sending out good tidings. But on this occasion he did so, and was pointedly good-mannered in his reference to America. Now, all this represents quite a lot of swallows. It may not be enough to convince us of summer, but it should be enough to persuade us that, with a bit of luck and a little faith, we may at length come to it.

■

IN other words again: Is peace inevitable? And what will poor E.D.C. do then? Mr. Malenkov and Mr. Molotov, Mr. Kruschev and Mr. Beria — all the fire-darting eyes and sulphur-snorting nostrils, the clawed feet and swishing tail of the dragon in the Kremlin; which by Communist sorcery has been metamorphosed into a flight of summer-telling swallows — would like to know the answer. For the dragon is worried about Germany. Would it not be odd indeed if Germany, once again, were to become the means of a co-operative understanding between East and West? It is only an idea, of course. But if E.D.C. is ratified by France, and the Germans are re-armed, the swallows, no doubt, will fly back to the Kremlin and become again a sulphur-breathing dragon. And there will be no summer. In other words, although peace may be inevitable one day, that day is probably afar off. The London and New York stock exchanges have had a shock; but they will probably recover.

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New Money Rate Still Delayed; G.Z. Ask New Decision

The implementation of the Government's decision to introduce special exchange rates for exporters and investors has been postponed and the whole matter is scheduled for for fresh discussion by the entire Cabinet because of fresh opposition to the plan by the General Zionists who demand the partial decontrol of foreign currency. The POST learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

Last week the Cabinet's Economic Committee, having been empowered by the full Cabinet, decided that investors should receive IL.2 for each dollar they transfer and exporters IL.1.800 per dollar of "added value" they earn. The Minister of Communications, Mr. J. Saphir, who represents the General Zionists on the Committee, reportedly disapproved of the decision, though he admitted that it represented an improvement over the present exchange arrangements.

Following publication of the new plan, a section of the General Zionists (believed to be represented in the Government by the Director General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Dr. S. Liphschitz) made clear their opposition to the proposal and induced the party's Ministers to press for a discussion of the matter in the Cabinet. Dr. Liphschitz also obtained the support of the newly-formed Export Council, it is reported.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Finance has practically completed the arrangements under which tourists would get IL.1.800 per dollar. The regulations are expected to be published early next week.

Aguda Workers Enter Histadrut Unions

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An agreement for the affiliation of Poalei Agudat Yisrael to the Trades Union Department of the Histadrut was initialed here today. Under the agreement all wage earners who are members of Poalei Agudat Yisrael will automatically become members of the Trades Union Department.

Mr. Aharon Becker, Secretary of the Department, said the affiliation of Poalei Agudat Yisrael brought all the religious labour unions and all workers parties in the State into the fold. This was a step toward complete labour unity, he said.

Mr. Mordecai Namir, Secretary General of the Histadrut, observed that there was now complete labour unity in the fields of distribution of employment, social benefits and protection.

The agreement provides that local or national trade unions or shop committees in which there are religious members shall not hold meetings on the Sabbath.

The Histadrut secretariat today appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Reuven Barkatt to prepare within a fortnight proposals for technical arrangements for the affiliation of Arab workers in the Trade Unions Department, in accordance with a resolution of the last Histadrut Council.

1,000 More Officials To Get Dismissal Notices

The second stage in the activities of the Lavon Committee is to be completed by the end of April, but it will be followed by a third stage, *The POST* learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

On the recommendation of the Committee about 2,100 civil servants were dismissed so far, and it is estimated that by the end of the month a further 1,000 or even more will be released. No closer estimate is available so far, as the Committee has just begun to study the efficiency of the Post Office, one of the largest employers of civil servants.

Eilat Drenched By Record Rain

EILAT, Thursday (ITIM). — During the past 24 hours, 50.5mm. of rain have fallen here, more than in any entire year since rain figures were first recorded here in 1945.

The Eilat landing field is still flooded and all flights have been cancelled.

Ike to Discuss Mid-East Questions with Sharett

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — The White House announced today that President Dwight Eisenhower is to receive Mr. Moshe Sharett next Thursday. It is believed that peace with the Arabs and the creation of a Middle East defence organization will be discussed in this first meeting between the two men.

The U.S. Defence Department confirmed today that Mr. Sharett would also confer next Thursday with Secretary of Defence Charles E. Wilson and with General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

On Wednesday, Mr. Sharett will meet Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and then his Assistant for Near East Affairs, Mr. Henry Byroade.

The Israel Foreign Minister arrived at Schipol Airport, Amsterdam, this afternoon on the first stage of his journey to the Americas. He spent three hours with the Israel Minister to the Netherlands, Mr. Michael Amir, before proceeding to New York.

Austria to Stand By Reparations Promise

VIENNA, Thursday (INA) — The Austrian Government will resume talks with world Jewish organizations on reparations as soon as possible, the newly appointed Chancellor, Julius Raab, said today. He added that his Government felt bound by the agreement of the preceding Government in this matter.

Raab's New Austrian Cabinet Sworn In

VIENNA, Thursday (AP). — Austrian's week -old government crisis ended today when a new Cabinet headed by Chancellor and Prime Minister Julius Raab was sworn in by President Theodor Koerner. The Cabinet is a coalition of members of the conservative People's Party and the left-of-centre Socialists, two parties which have run Austria since 1945.

Except in the person of the Chancellor and the appointment of Socialists as State Secretaries in the Ministries of Trade and Foreign Affairs, the Cabinet is no different to that in power prior to the general election on February 22. The nation has been without a government since the election.

Raab, 61, is one of Austria's most powerful economic leaders. He is president of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce, which indirectly runs the nation's foreign and domestic trade, and chairman of the People's Party. A bitter anti-Marxist, Raab took over the task of forming a coalition on March 23 after Dr. Leopold Figl, Chancellor for almost eight years, had failed.

Bonn's Payments To Be 20 p.c. of Imports

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The annual instalment under the Reparations Agreement will be equal to 20 per cent of Israel's annual imports, but the influence of reparations on the balance of payments will be much beyond this mathematical percentage, Dr. F.E. Shinnar, head of the Reparations Purchasing Mission, said today at a meeting of the Rotary Club here.

Dr. Shinnar, has been granted the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. Dr. Shinnar was formerly Economic Counsellor to the Israel Embassy in London and later Adviser to the Foreign Ministry on Israel Claims from Germany.

Dr. Shinnar told the gathering, which comprised mostly businessmen, that raw materials, agricultural and industrial equipment, chemicals and other commodities to the value of $65m. which would be purchased this year would not compete with local industry. "If we know how to use and to select, the list offers great opportunities of elasticity and the possibility to provide what we need urgently for the building of our country," Dr. Shinnar said.

He commented that purchases would be made from first sources with no agents or intermediaries. The early response from German producers showed that there would be no difficulty in getting what is needed from any firm and in any quantity.

Dr. Shinnar disclosed that Rabbi Mordecai Nurok, M.K. one of the strongest opponents of the Reparations Agreement, unwittingly stimulated its implementation. The German delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Convention at Istanbul had reported to Dr. Adenauer that the Israel delegation headed by Rabbi Nurok had refused to have any contact with the Germans. That, it had been disclosed in the Bundestag, had strengthened the determination of the German Chancellor to reach an agreement.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS BILL

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (INA). — Israel yesterday became the 18th nation to sign the U.N. Convention on the Political Rights of Women which had been approved by the General Assembly last December. The incidence of Passover prevented Israel from signing on Tuesday with the first 17 members.

Briton Kills Egyptian In Canal Zone Incident

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — An Egyptian was killed and another wounded by British bullets in a race incident in the Suez Canal Zone last Sunday, a British spokesman revealed today.

He said a British vehicle was forced off the road near Ismailia in the Canal Zone by a truck with three Egyptian occupants. The British promptly apprehended the Egyptians. The spokesman said that one of the Egyptians attacked a British officer, and a British N.C.O. opened fire, killing one and wounding another.

The third Egyptian was handed over to the Egyptian police.

Britain Warns On Sudan Propaganda

LONDON, Thursday (UP) — Britain today warned that the Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the Sudan would break down if there is a flood of propaganda throughout the country against the largely British Administration.

Reporting to the Commons on his recent trip to the Sudan, Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd said, however, Egyptian Premier Mohammed Nagib had assured him with the Sudanese elections.

Mr. Lloyd told the House he had made it clear to Sudanese leaders that Britain intended to honour the agreement in spirit and letter, and at the same time stressed the importance of restraining from recrimination and concentrating on the coming elections.

The Minister of State said he was sure that the attacks on the Sudanese civil service were unfounded. He added: It is obvious that if Sudan is to hold its elections in an orderly and peaceful atmosphere there is an urgent need for restraint in all quarters. The agreement would break down if there were a flood of propaganda throughout the Sudan against the Administration."

No Proposals—Sharett

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett left by KLM this morning for the U.S. on the first stage of his six weeks trip to North and South America. He was accompanied by his wife.

Before leaving, Mr. Sharett told reporters that he had no proposals to make to President Eisenhower. "Our talks will be general and I do not know what questions will be raised by Mr. Eisenhower," he said. Asked about recent reports of American proposals for Middle East peace, Mr. Sharett said that nothing was known here of such proposals. The U.S. he said, was interested in peace in this area just as it was interested in peace in all parts of the world, but no proposals had been made.

Mr. Sharett saw no signs that the present "peace campaign" by the Soviet Union would lead to a resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel.

The Foreign Minister will leave Washington on April 12 for a goodwill visit to Latin America. He will go to Argentina; Chile, Uruguay and Brazil, as the official guest of those Governments. Mr. Sharett said the purpose of these visits was "to explain Israel's position," but world problems would also be discussed.

Mr. Sharett will travel exclusively by KLM on this visit, and special arrangements have been made to ensure that no time is lost between planes.

The Foreign Minister was seen off at the airport by diplomatic representatives of the States Mr. Sharett will visit. Mr. Walter Eytan, Director General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Reuven Shiloah, Special Adviser to the Foreign Minister, and the Directors General of the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Finance, Mr. T. Kollek and Mr. Emud Avriel accompanied Mr. Sharett to the airport.

Arab Foreign Ministers Refuse Cairo Invitation

As the Foreign Ministers of Syria, the Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen have for various reasons declined Cairo's invitation for a meeting of the Arab League states' Foreign Ministers tomorrow, the meeting will probably be scrapped, NEARS reports.

The Council of the League will assembly at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry probably tomorrow night if the Political Committee concludes its business in time. Yesterday, the Committee continued its discussion of the League's Israel Boycott Committee report.

U.K. Renounces Pacts With Saudi Arabia

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain today accused Saudi Arabia of violating agreements by moving troops in a disputed frontier area on the Persian Gulf and said these violations made the agreements "inoperative."

British Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd told the House of Commons that Britain had renounced the agreements and now reserved "complete freedom of action" in the Buraimi oasis, disputed between Saudi Arabia and the neighbouring British-protected rulers.

He expressed the hope that this would not affect "the traditional friendship" between the two countries. Saudi Arabia earlier this week accused Britain of blockading the oasis where, she said, famine conditions now exist.

The frontiers between Saudi Arabia and the neighbouring Sultanates and Sheikhdoms in the rich oil-producing Arabian peninsular have never been defined in modern times. Desert caravans have roved from village to village and the question of sovereignty had seemed unimportant.

All parties wish to define them either by negotiation — as Emir Feisal, Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister, agreed with the British Government in 1951 — or by arbitration as Britain now proposes, or by a local plebiscite favored by Saudi Arabia.

100,000 Workers on Strike in U.S.

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter).—A nation-wide strike of 35,000 rubber workers today raised the total of workers idle in strikes throughout the U.S. to more than 100,000.

The stoppage in 19 United States Rubber Co. plants was the second strike this week involving a vital war material. The first brought an immediate reduction of steel production. Another strike, now in its third week, stopped production of jet engines used in military aircraft in Ohio.

Almost 50,000 workers were idle in steel and related industries owned by the United States Steel Corporation in Pennsylvania. This resulted from a strike started on Monday by 1,500 members of a railway union on a connecting line serving the company's district plants near Pittsburgh.

The strike in the rubber plants began at midnight after a deadlock in negotiations between the workers union and the company over new contracts, revision of a pension scheme and hospital treatment. A company spokesman estimated the strike would not last more than two or three days if that long.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Investigating Magistrate of the West German Federal Court issued warrants for the arrest of Werner Naumann and three of his associates in Karlsruhe last night. One of the Naumann group, Dr. Karl Scharping, was released from custody today.

German Issue Seen Next On Soviet Conciliation Chart

U.S., France Join Air Conference

BERLIN, Thursday. — The Soviet Union today extended its air safety talks with Britain into a full-scale quadripartite conference in what may be part of a Kremlin plan to achieve an agreement on Germany and unify the split nation. General Vassily Chuikov, Soviet Commander in Germany, invited the U.S. and France to take part in the air conference which began here on Tuesday and the two Western powers accepted.

Allied officials said it is likely that the Russians plan to use the air conference as a wedge to introduce a new proposal on Germany and broaden the talks to cover the entire German problem. Some new Soviet move to solve the German problem — one of the main cold war battlefields — is expected here soon because of the speed with which the new Soviet regime has moved to discuss other outstanding East-West issues.

The officials said that in the Kremlin's foreign policy Germany has as high a priority rating as the Korean war, disarmament and the choice of the U.N. Secretary-General. The Soviets have taken steps that have solved or can lead to the solution of all these sore-points.

Last night in the United Nations the USSR tabled an amendment which seemed to indicate willingness to adopt with slight modification the resolution on disarmament which was passed by the General Assembly's Political Committee recently with the support of the Western powers. This resolution is due to come before the General Assembly in plenary session for ratification next week. It will have to consider the Russian amendment before deciding. The Soviet Union did not attempt to submit again its own oft-defeated plan calling for a one-third reduction in armaments by the Big Five and unconditional prohibition of the atomic bomb.

The General Assembly recessed for the Easter holidays last night.

Panmunjom Meeting Expected Monday

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — U.N. Commander General Mark Clark returned here from Korea tonight to study the Communist request that negotiations on exchanging sick and wounded prisoners start on Monday. He issued no statement on arrival, but was expected to accept the invitation.

The Communist letter was handed to the Allies today at Panmunjom, site of the armistice talks. The letter, signed by North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung and General Peng Teh-huai, commanding the Chinese forces in Korea, also asked that the liaison officers' conference on Monday should decide a date for the resumption of full-scale armistice talks.

The U.N. has not yet formally agreed to reopening armistice talks proper. An Allied officer here said that the U.N. wanted to make sure that the Communists had dropped their demand that all prisoners must be repatriated after an armistice.

Earlier this week Chinese Premier Chou En-lai proposed that prisoners not willing to be repatriated should be handed over to a neutral country. Copies of this compromise proposal were handed over to the Allies at Panmunjom today together with the letter requesting Monday's meeting of liaison officers.

S. Korea Opposed

The South Korean National Assembly, meanwhile, today unanimously opposed any truce "not based on the unification and rehabilitation of Korea." A resolution to this effect denounced Premier Chou's statement as a trick.

The lull on the battlefront was broken today when Chinese troops attacked a Korean division. They were beaten back in a small arms and machine-gun engagement, leaving 53 dead. The Allied air force reported that U.S. and Australian fighter-bombers had kept up attacks on Communist supply lines.

Ridgway Urges W. Europe To Include German Troops

PARIS, Thursday (AP). — General Matthew Ridgway today warned that the Soviet threat against the Western Allies "has not diminished one iota." The Supreme Commander in Europe said nothing about the current peace moves in a speech at the second anniversary of SHAPE, but he said that Soviet Russia has "increased and continues to increase" her military capacity.

Then Gen. Ridgway made a strong appeal to the Allies to bring West German troops into the defence of Western Europe. "For the defence of this vast region," he said, "one significant contribution — the participation of Germany — is still as yet withheld. I would welcome this additional military potential. A Western German contribution would not only strengthen the whole edifice of Allied Command Europe, it would lighten proportionally the burden of the cost of this defence."

HUSSEIN DECORATED BY ELIZABETH

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Queen Elizabeth invested King Hussein of Jordan with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (GCVO) at Buckingham Palace.

The Boy King will fly to Amman on Sunday and will be formally enthroned in the Jordan capital on May 2.

Russians Abandon Autobahn Control

BERLIN, Thursday (AP). — Russian zone border guards virtually abandoned controls on the autobahn today and Inter-zone traffic sped between Berlin and West Germany at an unprecedented rate. Guards were obviously instructed by the Soviets to deal only perfunctorily with cargoes and credentials. Giant trucks hauling as much as 12 to 15 tons of goods to West Berlin were not even subjected to customs inspections at the border.

The vanguard of Easter holiday traffic, including German and Allied passengers, reported such speed and courtesy in passing through the frontier as has never been seen here. At the same time, West Berlin officials reported "speed and dispatch" from the Soviet zone office which issues permits for goods consigned to West Germany.

Moscow Maintains Goodwill Pace

LONDON, Thursday. — The Soviet Government steadfastly maintained the pace of its recent goodwill policy toward the West as fresh gestures toward Britain were reported today.

Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd told the Commons that the Russians have already started talks with the North Koreans on ways to repatriate a group of British civilians interned at the start of the Korean war. But, he added, the North Koreans have reported that two missionaries in the group have died, while nothing is known about a third.

Mr. Lloyd said this news, the first official information about the group, was passed to the British Embassy by the Soviet Government, which only two weeks ago undertook to intervene with the North Koreans in the matter.

The missionaries who have died were identified as Father Charles Hunt and Sister Mary Clare. The missing missionary is Father A. W. Lee. Mr. Lloyd said the Embassy in Moscow was informed that the Russians are consulting with the North Koreans about the whereabouts of the interned Britons and the method and route of their repatriation.

In Moscow today it was reliably learned that the Russians have accepted a British Admiralty invitation to participate in the coronation naval review. British sources believed Moscow would send a cruiser. Western diplomats in the Soviet capital said the gesture on the part of the Russians is likely to make a very good impression in Britain.

A British sailor, Edward Robinson, was released from a Soviet jail today under the new amnesty law after serving half of a one-year term for hooliganism.

HUYSMANS STREET

NATANYA, Thursday. — M. Camille Huysmans, former Belgian Prime Minister and Socialist leader, today participated in the ceremony of having a street in the Belgian immigrants quarter here named after him. He was showered with flowers.

Mayor O. Ben-Ami attended.

Ike Sees Hope In Kremlin Approach

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — President Dwight Eisenhower said today that he thought "something profitable" might possibly emerge from the present situation and America should "go after it." He said each Communist peace approach should be taken at face value until it is proved not to be worthy.

He told his weekly press conference that, to his mind, the quick accomplishment of an exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war in Korea would be a clear indication that the Communist leaders were producing deeds rather than words to back up their peace overtures.

He said that the U.S. stood prepared to meet any honest advance from the Soviet Union and had been trying to arrange this sort of thing for a very long time.

The President refused to comment on the possibility of his sending any personal message to Premier Malenkov with the new Ambassador to Moscow, Charles Bohlen. He said that he had not discussed with Mr. Bohlen the possibility of a meeting with Malenkov.

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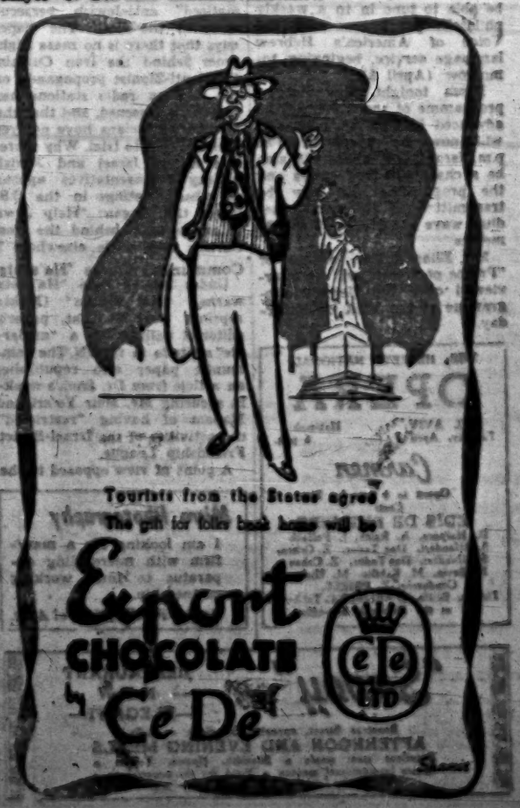

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Social & Personal

The President sent a congratulatory message yesterday to the President of Hungary on the occasion of the Hungarian Independence Day on Saturday. A delegation of the World Mizrahi Organization headed by Rabbi Z. Gold was received by the President in Jerusalem yesterday. Mr. Ben-Zvi recently received a group of Zionists from Belgium, headed by Mr. J. Goldmuntz.

Mme. P. E. Gilbert, wife of the French Ambassador to Israel, arrived by Air France yesterday to join her husband.

Rabbi Israel Brodie, Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth, and Mrs. Brodie were tendered a reception yesterday by the Jerusalem Municipality. Mayor Karlv presented Rabbi Brodie with a miniature gold seal of the city of Jerusalem. Among those present at the reception, in addition to Municipal Council members, were Dr. Zorah Warhaftig, Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Z. Gold of the Jewish Agency Executive, Mrs. I. H. Herzog, and guests from English-speaking countries.

The opening concert of the Israel Philharmonic's 5th subscription series with Kletzki conducting and Jascha Heifetz as soloist was attended by the visiting delegation of the American Fund for Israel Institutions.

Mr. G. Han has been elected President of the Jerusalem Rotary Club for the 1953/54 season. Other officers are Mr. T.S. Hanania, Vice-President; Mr. E. Astruc, Treasurer; and Mr. N. Doukhan, Secretary. The Board of Directors also includes Dr. J.B. George, Mr. M. Jaffee, Dr. E. Propper, Mr. A. Suess, Mr. S.B. Yeshayahu, Dr. S. Kelly, the Rev. H.R.A. Jones, and Mr. J. Kokia.

Mr. Reuven Dafni, of the Foreign Ministry's Information Division and Foreign Ministry spokesman, left by KLM yesterday for the U.K. on a six weeks' visit on behalf of the Independence Bond Drive.

Mr. Max Bronstein, of New Jersey, who has been active in the Bond Drive Campaign, arrived in Israel on Wednesday.

BIRTH

SEGALL — To Aviva (nee Sela) wife of Werner Segall, Haifa, on March 29, 1953 — a daughter.

ENGAGEMENT

WHARTMAN — de RAAY
The engagement is announced between Khael Whartman and Miss Miriam de Raay, both of Jerusalem.

Abraham Reisen, Poet

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Abraham Reisen, noted Yiddish poet and author, died here yesterday after an illness of several months. He was 77.

Reisen was born in Kaidanoff, Minsk. His first poem was published when he was 15 and a year later he issued a collection of short stories.

By the time he settled in America in 1914, he had earned an international reputation, his poems and stories appearing in several languages. Much of his work appeared first in the "Forverts" of which he was a staff member. He also wrote in Hebrew and Russian.

Reisen was the most popular of contemporary Yiddish writers and succeeded in carrying on the traditions of last century's East European Yiddish masters.

Nisson Touroff To Be Buried in Israel

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). —Funeral services were held here today for Professor Nisson Touroff who died on Tuesday at the age of 76. His remains will be sent to Israel for burial.

Dr. Touroff was Professor of the philosophy of teaching at the Hebrew University from 1933 until the war. He was born in Niesvige, Russia. He became principal of the Hovevei Zion Teachers Training School in Jaffa from 1914-1919. Later, he was professor of Hebrew language and Modern Hebrew literature at the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York City.

For some time Dr. Touroff was editor of "Ha'aretz."

NEW STAMP PROGRAMME ON HEBREW V.O.A.

NEW YORK, Thursday (USIS). —Israel stamp collectors will be able to tune in to a weekly philatelic programme over the Voice of America's Hebrew language service, beginning tomorrow (April 3).

From tonight, the Hebrew programme of the VOA will be advanced by half an hour and will now be heard at 7.30 p.m. Israel time. There will also be a change in frequencies and the programme will now be transmitted on 215 metres medium wave and 16, 19, 25 and 31 metres.

Mr. Elias Gilner, author of "Prince of Israel" will be interviewed over the Hebrew programme of the VOA on Saturday.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
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Carmen
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EDIS DE PHILIPPE
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Conductor: Z. FRIEDL.
Tickets: Kolin, 49 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv and at the Habimah box-office.

Yugoslav Singers And Dancers Here

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Yugoslav Student Singers who arrived on the s.s. Filippo Grimani from Piraeus on Monday morning, have made the Girls' Training Farm (Meshek Hapoalot) here their headquarters. They gave their first performance in Jerusalem last night and appeared in Rehovot tonight before enthusiastic audiences.

The troupe, who were invited by the Technion students, are to give performances throughout the country this month; they begin their local engagement at the Rama Theatre tomorrow night. Included in the company are ten dance couples, nine folk musicians, a professional singer, and Mr. Milos Nikolits, secretary of the Student Union of Yugoslavia.

Mr. Nikolits told *The POST* that the ensemble is part of the 'Branko Krsmanovits' group at Belgrade University which includes theatrical dance and orchestral groups and which was considered the best amateur ensemble in Yugoslavia in a country-wide festival in Belgrade in 1950. The group, Mr. Nikolits explained, was named after Branko Krsmanovits, a student at Belgrade University who was a noted partisan fighter in the Spanish Civil War and in the struggle against Hitler before he was killed in 1942.

Mr. Nikolits said that there were now 26,000 students enrolled at the Belgrade University and that there was a total of 88,000 students in Yugoslavia. He expressed the hope that the group would have close contact with the students of Israel. *Mo.*

Dutch Jewry Warned Against 'Wild' Campaigns

POST Correspondent

AMSTERDAM, Thursday. — An appeal to the Jewish public to refrain from contributing to all manner of "wild campaigns" on behalf of Israel, for which funds are solicited by various emissaries from Israel, was issued by the Executive of the Netherlands Zionist Federation and the Board of the United Israel Appeal in Holland.

The communique stated that in recent months funds have been collected in Holland for a large variety of purposes in Israel, many of them of a private or semi-private character. "Some of the fund-collectors are armed with recommendations from official Jewish authorities, or they can at least easily create the impression that their mission has been officially sanctioned," the Executive warned.

Abileah: Haifa's Music Pioneer

Prof. Ephraim Abileah, who died in Haifa on Monday, on the eve of Pesach, at the age of 72, was a composer and music teacher, and had composed musical works and folk tunes as well as religious music. He came to the country from Rumania and was a well-known figure among Haifa residents.

Ephraim Abileah was a pioneer of music in this country. He was born on March 15, 1881, in Rosany, near Grodno. The son of a *hazan*, he got his first musical education from his father, but left home to continue his studies in Warsaw.

For a time he was a bandmaster in the Russian army. In Vienna, where he arrived in 1904, he married a former pupil and after passing the examination at the Vienna State Academy for Music, founded there a conservatory with his wife.

The family came to Israel in 1926. Abileah brought musical life to the farthest settlements in the country, founded the first workers' choirs and worked as a composer.

For twenty years years he led synagogue choirs and taught *Nusaim*. He himself wrote the music for services.

In 1927/28 he acted as choirmaster at Haifa's synagogue and in 1929 at Tel Aviv's Great Synagogue. In 1930 he went back to Haifa. In the same year he founded an artists' colony "Habirah" on Mount Cana'an which, however, lasted for only a year. *G.W.B.*

Mathematical Journal, Volume II, Issued

The first part, Volume Two, of the Journal of Mathematical Analysis, an international research publication published in Israel with the help of the Ministry of Education and the Rockefeller Foundation, has been issued. It is edited by Professor Benyamin Amira.

The Journal, which is intended to serve as a source for study and to encourage research, contains original research papers in English and French with a short Hebrew precis attached to each article. Contributors include some of the world's greatest mathematicians and a number of the papers were prepared at the request and with the help of the American Army and Navy.

The printing of the Journal (210 pages) was done entirely at the Gutenberg Press, Tel Aviv.

REVIEW OF YESTERDAY'S PRESS

'Al Hamishmar' and 'Ha'aretz' Ask Careful Israel Diplomacy

Surveying recent signs of an easing of international tension, "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) says that there is a chance that the Eastern proposals be accepted. Israel is more vitally interested in world peace than any other country and should contribute its share to the strengthening of world peace. The paper believes that the recent Communist moves are based on the assumption that peaceful co-existence and competition between the two blocs is possible.

"Al Hamishmar" explains the Communist move as the result of the "relative failure of NATO" and the fact that the Western nations would have ruined themselves by the growing costs of defence, a development which the East apparently wished to prevent. "Al Hamishmar" calls for the fortifying of Israel's independence, a sense of Jewish and Israel responsibility, and putting an end to the policy of identification with the West.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) complains about the fact that the United Jewish Appeal has "dramatised" anti-Jewish persecutions in the East. The paper says that there is no mass flight from behind the Iron Curtain, that anti-Zionist propaganda on the Eastern radio stations has somewhat lessened, and that the Moscow physicians have not yet been brought to trial. Why therefore should Israel and Jewish Agency representatives appear at mass meetings in the U.S. under the slogan: "Help Jews to escape from behind the Iron Curtain and settle elsewhere"?

Communists Quote 'Ha'aretz'

Under the headline "Ha'aretz warns," "Kol Ha'am" (Maki) reprints part of that paper's editorial calling for a "moderate" attitude in the UN. The Communist paper also republishes an article from Dr. Sneh's weekly accusing Mr. Meir Ya'ari and Mapam of having "restricted" the activities of the Israel-Soviet Friendship League.

A point of view opposed to the recommendations voiced by "Ha'aretz" is imbedded in Herut's editorial. Stressing the transient character of the present wave of spring optimism, the paper says that one should not pass in silence over the persecution of Jews in the East. When tension between the Powers is growing, Jews are usually among the first scapegoats. But if the present tension slackens and agreement is reached the Jews will not be greatly affected. The paper asks that the problem of Jews be raised and that it be one of the main items discussed in a possible Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting.

The editor of "Ha'aretz" replies in "Davar" (Histadrut) at some length to the charges of one of the editors of the latter, Mr. Z. David, who had attacked two of the permanent satirical features of "Ha'aretz": "Uzi" and "Kushi" (a daily cartoon). The editor of "Ha'aretz" maintains that these two features are not permeated with the spirit of "self hate" (as Mr. David says) but set out to criticise various undesirable phenomena and abuses in our daily life and in the State. It is better to voice sharp and pointed criticism against such things than to put up with them.

Mr. David in his reply says that these features far from being satirical, are founded on hatred (to the extent that they are not entirely nonsensical), while real satire is based on some positive value. He (Mr. David) has been unable, however, to find any positive element, any goodhumored remark. Did "Uzi and Co." want to convince their readers that a return to the Mandate was preferable? Or that the Soviets should be invited to Israel, or that a dictator should be appointed here?

WIZO
cordially invites all friends and tourists at present in Israel, to attend the monthly
"GET TOGETHER"
TODAY, April 3, at 4.30 p.m. at the WIZO CLUB, 21 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, on the occasion of the Pesach Holidays.
Members of the Tourist Department, Mr. T. Hauser and Dr. R. Zimmerman, will be the Hostesses.
Musical Programme.

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Army to March In Haifa

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Haifa will be treated to the military parade on Independence Day this year. A "torchlight tattoo" will be held in Tel Aviv and there will be Air Force displays all over the country.

The parade in Haifa will be seven kilometres long, passing mainly along Allenby Road and Derech Atzmaut. The parade will be taken by President Ben Zvi, Prime Minister Ben Gurion and the Chief of Staff, Rav Aloof Mordecai Makleff at the corner of Allenby Road and the entrance to the German Colony. Seats are being arranged for 2,000 invited guests and it is anticipated that 100,000 persons will see the show. This is the first time the Independence Day military parade is being held in Haifa.

The Navy will hold a simultaneous parade out at sea on a line parallel with the demonstration by the land forces.

The torchlight spectacle at the Ramat Gan stadium will be something entirely new for Israel and special lighting effects have been promised.

The show will last for two hours. Tickets will be on sale at 500 pruta, IL.1 and IL.1.500

Garden Party

The President's garden party in Jerusalem on Independence Day will include many soldiers among its guests. Disabled war veterans will be introduced to the President.

Independence Day celebrations will begin in the Army on April 16 with special talks and meetings; parades will be held in all units on Friday, April 17 and memorial services on April 18. On the evening of April 19, the eve of Independence Day, the Army will be responsible for the ceremony on Mount Herzl, Jerusalem and will later take part in the countrywide lighting of bonfires. Later that night the Jerusalem Journalists' Association will hold their traditional Independence Day Ball at the Artists' House.

Senior Army officers will take part in vocal newspapers to be held in the three main cities and in Beersheba. Some 10,000 youngsters of the upper forms of elementary schools will be entertained at Army camps, while Gadna members will visit *ma'abarot* and villages throughout the country.

Treats for Soldiers

Large parties are being organized by the Soldiers' Welfare Committee in 14 towns. In Tel Aviv, a party of three thousand persons will be arranged in the Z.O.A. House and the same number of guests are due to gather in "Gan Melech David", Ramat Gan. In Jaffa, non-stop newsreels will be shown free of charge.

Various donations from the U.S. will be sold at bazaars and given away in lotteries. Lottery prizes include a Kaiser-Frazer automobile, a General Electric refrigerator, radio sets and electric stoves. Tickets for these lotteries are already being sold to Army personnel by town majors. The winning numbers will be published in all newspapers.

Life-Savers Courses

A combined effort between the Physical Training Department and the Tel Aviv Municipality will provide monthly courses for lifesavers, one for experienced experts and the other for beginners. Participants are required to have had an elementary school education, to be physically fit and have a sound knowledge of swimming.

Enquiries regarding participation should be addressed to the Physical Training Department, Ministry of Education and Culture, Hakirya, Rehov A 3. Ex-servicemen complying with the above requirements are particularly welcome.

EXCHANGE OF FLATS
4-Room Modern Flat in centre Jerusalem, offered in exchange for similar flat in Tel Aviv. No agent. Offers: No. J/20434, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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to intelligent woman (American or Belgian preferred) in furnished room to be shared with 9-year-old girl, (giving her possibility to speak in English or French). Easy terms. Central (Kadar Hacarmel). Knowledge of Hebrew desirable. Apply: No. 12341, P.O.B. 81, HAIFA.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.22 p.m. today and ends at 6.57 p.m. tomorrow.

WEEKLY PORTION
Shabbat Hol Hamo'ed
Shir Hashirim. —
Ki Tissa (Exodus, 33. 12): Pinkas (Nos. 23. 19).
Haftorah Ezekiel: 37. 1-15).

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight, 6.51 p.m. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 8.30 a.m., Minha, 12.45 & 5.30 p.m.; Arvit, 6.30 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.45 p.m., Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m.

Ashkenazi Israel Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bialer.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8 p.m.

Mossad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hazofeh Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8 a.m.; Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 6.10 p.m.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation Oyg-Gan Rehavia, E.S. 4 p.m. Tomorrow: Bible Study: 10 a.m. Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m.

Seventh-Day Adventists Congregation in Israel (Rehov Abraham Lincoln): Tonight: Bible Study and Prayer, 6 p.m. Tomorrow: M.W., 9 a.m.; Lecture Service in French, German, Bulgarian, with translation in English.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.50 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shabbat 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5.45 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shabbat 6.30 & 8.30 a.m., Minha, 12.30 & 5.45.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Strauss St.): Tonight: 5.45 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m.; Minha: 5.45 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov St.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 9 a.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE, corner of King David and Abraham Lincoln Streets. Service, 7.30 p.m. Rev. Alexander Wadell.

St. Paul's Church, Murrays Quarter Easter Days H.C., 7.30 a.m., E.S. 6.30 p.m. (Preacher Canon H.B.A. Jones).

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial) M.S. 10 a.m., Rev. H.L. Heard. Vesper service, united with Y.M.C.A. at 5 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Rev. Wm. L. Hall. Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. Special Easter Service. Speaker, Rev. Watson Argue, of Seattle, Wash. All Welcome.

Catholic, 8 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel); Languages: German, Italian, English, French, 7 a.m., Terra Sancta Church; Languages: English, French, German, Italian. 66 Pierre de Rier (Maria-hoeverh Language: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese) 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel; 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel); Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German; 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Rier, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta Convent, Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.); 11.15, 1.30 p.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American General Church (Prophets St., near Silver Heights): Morning Worship 11 a.m., Mid-week Prayers, Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M G Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Musrara Road, corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. I.W. Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 118): Breaking of Bread, 9 p.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): Bible, 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Bilu St.): H.C., 7.30 a.m. M.S., 10 a.m., E.S., 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. E.C. Allison, P.O.Box 2273.

Church of Scotland (St. Peter's Church Street 41): H.S., 10 a.m.; E.S., 5.45 p.m. Germans: E.S., 7 p.m. English.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 a.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.

French Hospitals 9 p.m. Weekdays 6 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Streng 4): 5 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

RAMLE

Church of St. Nicodemus (Catholic) (Terra Sancta Convent): 7 & 9 a.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian, German, Spanish.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain St., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestants Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 6.30 (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (4) Hospital St., (P.O.B. 1905), Rev. Per Faye Hansen, Lutheran Services in Scandinavian, German & English: E.S. 7 p.m. Tuesday: Bible Study, 8 p.m.

St. John's Church (Anglican) 28 Khoury Sts. M.S., 10 a.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S., 11 a.m. E.S. 6.00 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 5.30 p.m. D.L. Baker, P.O.B. 39.

Annunciation (Catholic) (Terra Sancta Convent): 6.30, 8.15, 7, 8 & 9.30 a.m. Weekdays: 5.45, 6.15, 7 and 8 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday, 5 p.m.; Sunday: M.S., 11 a.m. Rev. James Barr, B.D.

Bearer Bond Lottery

Two drawings of Mandatory bearer bonds were held in Tel Aviv yesterday, one of the Second Series (the 32nd drawing) and the other of the Fourth Series (the 28th drawing). The winning numbers and their prizes were as follows:

Second Series

IL.1,000 — 104627; IL.500 — 112780; IL.250—172130; 107878; IL.100 144823 129654 113918 154082 119979 193431 137454 177817 199031 127810; IL.50— 134672 105536 139070 121517 130541 158138 100102 176558 167004 151294 199734 122447 119043 198323 179297 106386 124653 183693 131101 199781; IL.20 — 174781 184155 132547 165653 139819 132252 132040 142742 106812 158699 174098 195372 164002 145381 139977 197021 135409 132563 112233 103779 116822 192064 136937 156790 145443 121586 109152 156096 123743 179138 100715 117063 139948 144464 151604 153859 112183 169142 181816 165502 102502 171060 130023 164496 113287 119908 149628 190051 195067 104163 107106 107073 172386 192715 159535 147078 107156 136518 130574 198911 197363 105003 156749 124496 188138 147697 191188 128230 188308 192748 128995 145298 190827 190443 156321 140297 110020 112712 108518 135179 168128 110961 107738 195979 132783 121584 186122 179134 178139 130270 142306 109173 144644 180186 181062 122317 100421 177098 116493 138556 164194 185798 189824 111711 180383 197084 152531 194491 148239 129188 197648 108047 103050 190722 141258 184278 120514 169180 193481 199735 121544 187278 125859 129656 108234.

Fourth Series

IL.814,448—976808; IL.900,813 7682321; IL.100,695—793007 IL.50,984 — 748995 [illegible] 8290449 982590 785317 7782230; IL.40,891 —606195 6873257 8922595 6831978 6164142 [illegible] 7783286 5860589 7795448 7180509 7781007 IL.24,320—779185 6466142 6182253 751737 6887779 6712981 6692552 7631965 7795078 5901161 8719190 8708739 7794529 8223922 6527786 5582044 7470986 7151113 7150496 7812012 6087777 5250157 6184833 7771358 7979979 7150979 6065597 6309811 8791592 7821163 6790258 7247892 7013868 7328995 7281611 6716159 7119119 7340052 7328148 6500435 5473257 7477921 7810049 7795078 7799040 6088973 7779098 7811837 7154491 7560826 8728823 7823535 6440828 7748315 6727727 7469823 7853778 7825881 7850048 6545277 5001118 7734425 7832254 7822271 6713586 7778518 7820609 6713823 7585601 7146467 6088979 7146872 7468484 7138115 7811586 7727422 6550774 6077812 6538115 7776090 6220680 7677134 7855221 7487729 7787277 6404899 7877845 6787979 6088628 8758898 8540954 7774811 7713897 6547421 6614497 7850894 6855134 6562223.

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Immigrants from China Come via Cyprus

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITTM). — Twenty-eight immigrants from China, bearing Soviet passports, arrived here from Nicosia by a special El Al plane today. They were flown to Cyprus by a chartered Indian aircraft which had not been cleared for Lydda by the Arab states over which it had passed en route.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Captain Pirate.
EDEN: The Girl in White. Today at 3 p.m.: The Girl of the Golden West.
EDISON: Yehudah's Honeymoon.
OR-GIL: High Noon.
ORION: Don Juio.
OSNAT: Plaza of Arsby.
STUDIO: Under Capricorn. Today at 3 p.m.: Painted Hills.
ZION: Mr. Music. Today at 12.30 and 3: 1) Crossroad, 2) Mark of Avenger.

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Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

9-4 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema Box 15. Feedings 2-3 p.m.

8.30-12.30: American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Road. Entrance Free.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Musical Instruments, Bezalel Museum.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Also temporary exhibitions Recent acquisitions. Dept. of Antiquities: 29 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-1; 4-7 (Tomorrow 10-1): Spring Exhibition, Jerusalem Artists. Artists House.

10-5 (also tomorrow): Sephardic Tombs. 11.30-12.30: Film Show at Keren Hayesod. 5.30 p.m.: "Music to Inspire" (Recorded). Holy Week programme with "Stabat Mater" by Verdi: Cantata No. 78: "Jesus, Thou My Wearied Spirit," by Bach. Picture of the Holy Land. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

TEL AVIV

10-1 (Also tomorrow): Exhibitions: The last paintings of Yohanan Simon. Chinese and Japanese Art. Museum.

10-1 (Also tomorrow): Exhibition of Yohanan Simon. Drawings Chinese and Japanese Art: Museum.

8.30 p.m.: Israel Film Society—"Viva la Pace" by Luigi Zampa. Mercaz Hahisrach. 6 Rehov Reines.

3-6 p.m.: J. Wexler's Exhibition of Paintings. Art Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi.

8.30: Joseph Baloff, Orch.

HAIFA

10-1 (tomorrow 10-1 and 4-8): Memorial Exhibition Menahem Shenai (Schmidt) — Municipal Museum, Town Hall.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

11 a.m. Recorded Music Hour: Bach, Pastorale (organ); Bach-Gounod, "Ave Maria," with Rose Pauvelier, Bach, "Agnus Dei," with Enrico Caruso. Bach, Motet No.3, "Jesus, Dearest Master." Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

8.30: Joseph Baloff, Y.M.C.A.

TEL AVIV

7 & 9.30 p.m.: Li-La-Lo, "Spring in Tel Aviv." Yzachs Heifetz Hall.

8.30 p.m.: Bach, Lectig — 2 pianos: W.F. Bach, Schubert, Copland, Rachmaninoff. Mikhoely Museum.

7 & 9.30 p.m.: "The Heiress." Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

KIRYAT HAIM

8 p.m.: "Rabbi Joses." Chamber Theatre.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Baisiki, Mahane Yehuda, 3761. Assuta, King George 12, 4872. TOMORROW: Meir, Jaffa Rd., 4192. Merhavi, Beit Zion, 2485.

TEL AVIV: Britt, Allenby 17, 4553. Frankel, King George 23, 3721. Michlin, Allenby 112, 3243. Merkur Hamalon, Ben Yehuda 209, 63923. Mossadi, New Mascaba Qtr., 67357.

JAFFA: Levi, 4 — 2nd St., 80104. TOMORROW: Magen David, Allenby 37, 6403. Hovevei Zion, Hovevei Zion 38, 6693. Mosheviti, King George 25, 63850. Aliya, Hadiya 23, 62230. Brucha, Dizengoff 243, 62457. Baruch, Hadiya Qtr., 67405. JAFFA: 3 — 340th St., 80793. RAMAT GAN: Aliya, Yehalom 2, GIVAT RAMBAM: Rambam. TOMORROW: Parchai, Rehov Rashi. Manfoolo Borochov Quarter.

HAIFA: Schmidt, Herzl 45, 4041. Hakochav, Wadi Salib 28. TOMORROW: Nacasa, Joseph 36, 2364. Hagalil, Allenby 19. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pantagal.

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1. Mechanical Engineers for large scale industrial planning. Must have vast experience.
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perfect Hebrew and English essential.
Written offers with curriculum vitae to:
ISRI Pharmaceutical and Chem. Prod. Mfg. Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 904, Tel Aviv.

Notice to the Public

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY

I wish to draw the attention of all owners of property (buildings, equipment, industrial equipment, agricultural equipment, motor equipment; stocks of goods, plots and orchards), that in accordance with para 42 of the law, they are required to submit statements of property in their possession, within 10 days from the date of publication of the law and not later than May 2, 1953.

Statement forms are obtainable from the district offices of the Milveh Hovah, at all Banks and of the Secretaries of the Local Authorities and of the General Arnona, (addresses given below), as from April 7, 1953.

Statement forms should be submitted to the district offices of the Milveh Hovah (stamps need not be affixed).

I wish to draw the attention of all such owners to para 37 (Aleph) (1), (Beth) of the law, according to which, an advance payment of 10 per cent of the sum owed must be sent with the statement. Note: There is a special form — No.2, for owners of Agricultural Property.

Hereunder the offices to which statements can be submitted (from 7.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

Offices of the Milveh Hovah for the districts:—

TEL AVIV-JAFFA:— 27 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, 2nd floor.
LYDDA:— 41 Rehov Lifschitz, 1st floor, Tel Aviv.
HAIFA:— 33 Rehov Hertzlia, 3rd floor.
JERUSALEM:— Oshara Building, opposite the main Post Office.
BANKS (all branches).
Secretaries of the Local Authorities.
Manufacturers Association, Merchants Associations, Farmers Organizations, Landlord Organizations, Chambers of Commerce and at the Moreza Ha'etzi Mehkra.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
EXECUTIVE COMPULSORY LOAN.

OIL CO. CLIENTS GET ROAD MAPS

The Esso Oil Co., Inc., will supply free road maps to customers at its gasoline stations here, the company announced. The map is that of the Survey of Israel, drawn in 1950, and includes a road distance chart and an explanation of road signs. The map's scale is 1:500,000 and for the Negev 1:750,000.

IRAQ TO SCRAP VISAS

BAGHDAD, Thursday (Reuter)—Iraq has informed the other Arab League states of its decision to abolish passport visas for inter-Arab travel on a reciprocal basis, it was officially announced this week.

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THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Lb. Can'aan	78	5	76	13
Tiberias	69	11	—	21
Haifa Port	61	12	13	19
Natanya	63	12	69	18
Hadera	61	10	17	19
Tel Aviv Port	65	13	17	19
Lydda Airport	67	15	15	21
Jerusalem	51	9	13	17
Beersheba	58	13	19	22
Eilat	71	13	22	31

FORECAST: Partly cloudy in general. Isolated showers at first, gradually lessening.

OUTLOOK FOR SATURDAY: Partly cloudy.

"A" Humidity at 1 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

* * *

THE FORTNIGHTLY Convoy went up to Mt. Scopus yesterday morning with supplies and a change of guard. 18 visitors accompanied the convoy.

* * *

A COMMUNIST-Mapam open air meeting in Tel Aviv yesterday protested against "Morgenthau's promise" of 200,000 Israel soldiers to fight with the Americans against Soviet Russia. The main speaker was M. Erem, of Mapam. Some fisticuffs broke out here and there when persons from the crowd chanted "Oren, Oren." Police took unusual precautions to guard the entrances to Rehov Brenner and forbade the meeting to march along Allenby itself saying that the street was too crowded with holiday makers.

* * *

A DRIVING TEACHER, Ya'acov Beberfeld, who was charged with violating a traffic regulation when he drove with a pupil through Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, last month, was acquitted by Judge A. Waks in the Tel Aviv Traffic Court yesterday. The Judge pointed out that the Municipal order forbidding driving school vehicles to pass through Allenby Road and Herzl, was not issued by the Road Controller and thus had no validity.

* * *

AN ARMY driver was arrested in Jerusalem yesterday when the truck he was driving hit and seriously injured 18-year old Yoram Bergman near the Teachers' Seminary.

* * *

JEWELS VALUED at IL.400 which the police were searching for after Mrs. Simha Cohen of the Nahlat Zion Quarter in Jerusalem had reported them stolen, were found by her next day in a cooking pot into which they had fallen while she was cleaning her home for Passover.

* * *

FIFTEEN BURGLARIES in various flats, shops and stores were committed in Tel Aviv and its surroundings on Wednesday night. Large quantities of spectacles, sun glasses and children's eye glasses, reportedly worth IL.2,000 were stolen from Ze'ev Shahary's optical equipment storeroom at 4 Rehov Allenby. Tel Aviv, while David Gluzberg's flat in Bnei Brak was robbed of IL.100 worth of "scrip" certificates and cash. The Hamashbir Hamerkazi in Tel Aviv, Kupat Holim, Holon, Mizrahi School, Tel Aviv and Hahsayal school in Yad Eliahu, also fell prey to thieves.

* * *

WORKERS OF the General Tyre factory in Petah Tikva have threatened to go on strike next Wednesday if the management does not agree by then to sign a collective labour agreement. The two sides at present disagree on the rate of insurance against industrial accidents, and on holiday bonuses.

Bond Drive Leader Returns with Children

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM).—Mrs. A. Cassel returned here by KLM today accompanied by her three children. She had flown to London on Seder night to fetch her children who had been stranded in the British capital with their nurse when they could not obtain Israel visas.

Mrs. Cassel, a tourist from Florida where she is a Bond Drive leader, said that the nurse had called at the Israel Embassy in London on Friday and had been told that photographs were needed for the visas. When they returned with these soon afterwards, the consular offices were closed. She said that the photographs finally had not been required. The Israel officials had been very helpful to her, she reported.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV: Frozen meat: 100 grams. Gland 10, temporary 34, half-year, 70. 70 grams for invalids: 500 grams. Hot Gimel 13. Hot Bet 1. Eggs 3. Hot 8, half-year, 16, districts 1, 2, 11, 12. Poultry for invalids: 500 grams. Hot Aleph 1. Hot Bet 1, IL.1. Potato flour: 250 grams, 70 grams. Potatoes for soldiers on leave: 1 kg.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Eggs: 3. Hot 9, temporary, 2, half-year, 16, page 4, for expectant mothers: 3, coupon 19, for invalids: 4. Hot Aleph 1: 3, Hot Bet 1: 8. Hot Gimel 13 for vegetarians: 5. Dalet 41. Poultry, for expectant mothers 750 grams, coupon 7; for invalids: 500 grams. Hot Aleph 1, Hot Bet 1.

All Soldiers Will Now Get Farm Training

POST Military Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—All soldiers in the fighting services will have to undergo a certain period of agricultural training, according to an announcement published in the Army's weekly "Bamahaneh" today. At the same time, the special training depots of Nahal will be included in the general training programme.

For the past three years, Nahal has been a separate formation which trained its soldiers in arms and agriculture at the same time. According to the Military Service Law, all soldiers must be given some agricultural training in their first Army year, but those in technical services and other sections of the fighting forces have been exempt thus far.

Aluf Elishach Meir Amit, head of the Operations Department of GHQ, and Aluf Mishneh Moshe Netzer, O.C. Nahal, told "Bamahaneh" that farm work had a beneficatory influence on the soldiers, enhanced their health and put new immigrants in direct contact with veterans.

Aluf Moshe Dayan, Chief of G-Branch, is expected to meet military correspondents shortly to explain the new arrangement in more detail.

Holy Fire from Old City

Jerusalem POST Reporter

Two Greek Orthodox monks are scheduled to cross the lines at Mandelbaum Gate tomorrow, the day before Easter, with the Holy Fire from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Old City. They will be met by the Greek Orthodox Archimandrite of Jerusalem.

The fire represents the descent of the Holy Spirit, and, according to popular Orthodox belief is lit miraculously in the cubicle of the Holy Sepulchre Church.

After the fire is lit, believers take torches home with them to renew the everlasting lamps that hang beneath their ikons. Before World War I the flame was borne to Jaffa where a special ship waited to take it to Odessa to light the lamps of the Orthodox in Russia.

The fire that is brought across the lines tomorrow will be taken to San Simeon Church in the Katamon quarter where a service will be held. Later torches will be distributed to all other Greek Orthodox churches in Israel.

The traditional Easter route through Jaffa Gate to the Holy Sepulchre Church in the Old City will be opened at 8 o'clock Sunday morning for Catholic members of the Consular Corps, according to a decision arrived at by the Israel and Jordan authorities.

The diplomats will be dressed in full regalia and will return by the same route at noon on the same day.

Pope Grants Audience To 8,000 Pilgrims

VATICAN CITY, Thursday (AP). — Pope Pius granted a Holy Thursday audience to 8,000 pilgrims and tourists today as the Roman Catholic Church observed some of its most ancient rites in celebration of Holy Week. American, English, German, Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese pilgrims and tourists gathered in Benediction Hall for the Papal audience. The Pope spoke to them in six languages and then gave them his Apostolic benediction.

Ancient Ceremony At Holy Sepulchre

JERUSALEM (Old City), Thursday (AP). — The scene of Jesus' washing his Disciples' feet was reenacted here today by members of the Greek Orthodox Church, Roman Catholics, Syrians, Armenians, Copts and Ethiopians in ceremonies differing in ritual and language, but all built around the theme of Jesus' act of humility the night before the crucifixion.

Because of calendar differences the Eastern and Western Churches ordinarily celebrate Holy Week at different times, but this year all Easters fall together. The Eastern Churches still follow the Julian calendar, now 13 days behind the Western Gregorian calendar. Roughly once in five years the Easters fall on the same day.

Thousands packed the courtyard in front of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and surrounding rooftops, balconies and even minarets. A raised platform in the centre of the courtyard symbolised the room where the Last Supper was held. An olive bough represented the Mount of Olives. As the head of the Church, the Orthodox Patriarch normally takes a basin and washes the feet of 12 men representing the Disciples. Because of the Patriarch's illness, however, his delegate, the Archbishop of Sebastia, performed the washing as a monk in a pulpit attached to the nearby wall of the Convent of Abraham chanted the story.

Jesus' agony in Gethsemane was commemorated in the evening by Catholics and Protestants in the vicinity of the Garden of Gethsemane.

TROUBLE IN BETHLEHEM

The familiar quarrel between the Christian sects which share the administration of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem broke out afresh on the eve of Easter when it was discovered that electric lamps and wires in the Church had been stolen on Wednesday morning, "Falastin," the Old City daily reports.

Police and members of the Arab Legion began an immediate investigation and the heads of the various communities rushed down to Bethlehem from the Old City. When the electric lighting was originally installed, the heads of the Armenian and Latin Churches protested fiercely as they wanted the Church illuminated with oil lamps.

The Jordan Government has now stepped in and decided to adhere to the present arrangements.

Counterpart Loans For Farms, Factories

NAHARIYA, Thursday. — Twenty thousand pounds are being advanced to Kvutzat Ramat Yohanan for development projects in five separate loans out of Grant-in-Aid Counterpart funds. Irrigation pumps, a compost heap, a silo, expanded fruit plantations and soil conservation works, all planned to increase agricultural output, were inspected at the Kibbutz today by the TCA Administrator, Mr. Bruce McDaniel, and a number of his staff, accompanied by officials of the Finance Ministry and newspapermen.

Factories inspected on the tour of the Haifa area today have benefitted from Counterpart Funds in local currency on a much larger scale. The American Israel Paper Plant at Hadera has been allocated IL.275,000 to cover about a fourth of the local transportation and labour costs involved in building the plant and installing the machinery. The other three-quarters have been invested by the Israel Association of Book Publishers, while the foreign currency required, $2.5m., were put up by foreign investors. Production is expected to begin in October. Also in Hadera, the Mechanico plant which rebuilds car parts, has had a IL.20,000 loan to expand its plant.

The Moller-Dee Textile Corporation, which was visited here this afternoon is using a IL.200,000 Counterpart loan to expand its facilities for spinning higher counts of combed yarn for domestic use and for export.

Port Development

The party had lunch aboard the s.s. Tamar in Haifa Port after inspecting new harbour installations where Counterpart funds of over half a million pounds equal allocations by the Government to expand quays and to build an anti-pilfering fence. A similar sum was also advanced for the Kishon Development scheme where Government's share amounted to IL.1.5m. to construct a weir, breakwater, roads and quays and dredging a canal.

Making a Habit Of Triplets

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — There were 45 auxiliary personnel at the Ein Gedi clinic here today. At 11.45 this morning, Mrs. Rahel Assaa, 32, gave birth to a boy weighing 2.7 kilograms followed at 12.15 by a 2.85 kilogram girl who was followed 15 minutes later by a third child, a girl weighing 2.6 kilograms.

This was the second time in two weeks that triplets were born at this clinic, in both cases they were delivered by the same doctor, Lazar Katz.

Mrs. Assaa is also the mother of a two-and-a-half-year old boy. The father of this suddenly doubled family was today confined to bed with pneumonia. He is a building worker who lives in the Hatikva quarter in Tel Aviv.

Jordan Project to Aid Refugee Families

AMMAN, Thursday (UBIS). — Some 20,000 Palestinian Arab refugee families are expected to benefit from a $40m. hydro-electric project the Government is undertaking with U.N. help.

The undertaking, largest thus far authorized by UNRWA, is the result of an agreement signed here on Monday by Jordan and U.N. officials.

UNRWA is earmarking $40m. for the project which includes the construction of a 400-foot-high dam across the Yarmuk valley, the establishment of two electric power stations with a total capacity of 10,000 kilowatts and the irrigation of some 95,000 acres of desert land. Construction work is expected to begin early this summer.

The land to be irrigated lies mainly in the 60-mile stretch of the Jordan valley located between Lake Kinneret in the north and the Dead Sea in the south. Preliminary investigations of project feasibility have already been conducted there at a cost of some $1.5m. contributed by UNRWA, Britain and the U.S. Technical Cooperation Administration.

Aerial survey of the Yarmuk and Jordan valleys was completed early this year. Work continues on the construction of a road capable of bearing the weight of heavy construction machinery. Daily water readings are being taken to measure water discharge near the proposed dam site.

Surviving Tower Creates Atomic Mystery in U.S.

LAS VEGAS, Thursday (Reuter). — The survival of part of the 150-metre tower used in last Tuesday's atomic test has added a new element to the mystery of the third explosion this spring at the Nevada proving grounds near here.

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission source said yesterday the tower was not melted to the ground. Half the steel structure remained standing. So far as is known no previous atomic explosion has left any appreciable portion of the towers standing.

Another unusual feature of the detonation was the small cloud instead of the customary white mushroom. The Commission also said the shock-wave felt in the control tower 12 miles away was the strongest of the present series.

The source would not amplify Tuesday's statement which said the test involved "an experimental device which might result in a new weapon."

Marauder Charged With Spying

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).—Charged with noting down information of military significance and carrying a Sten gun and ammunition, Mohammed Salem el Tala, 24, a marauder, was today brought before a military court which met in the District Court here. After the accused pleaded not guilty, an Army sergeant testified that on January 25, when on patrol duty in the Bureir-Huleikat area on the central road to the south, he had apprehended the infiltrator squatting among cactus bushes.

Torn scraps of paper found near the accused contained a list of military and civilian vehicles moving on the road. With him was another wounded marauder, the witness said. The trial continues.

The court was composed of Rav Seren A. Arnon, Rav Seren B. Shechori and Seren D. Sinai. Sgan Aluf David Moshe prosecuted and Mr. A. Barak defended.

TREATY.—Japan and the U.S. signed a new Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation yesterday which restores full commercial and friendly relations between the two powers for the first time since the late President Roosevelt abrogated the earlier treaty of 1939 in an effort to halt Japanese aggression.

Cables in Brief

STOCKS. — More than $2m. of new money was raised by U.S. corporations in 1953 from the flotation of corporate bonds and stocks. This far exceeded the net inflow of new money of any other year on record. Corporations secured five times as much money through bond financing as they did through sale of shares.

LEBANON. — The Lebanese Government is to confiscate the cash assets in the country of the Franco-Belgian electricity company, which was nationalized last month. The money, together with a Government allocation of IL.8m., is to be used to buy new generators to double the power available in Beirut.

MERCY FLIGHT.—Two Argentine air force planes took off for Istanbul yesterday carrying doctors and nurses on a mercy mission to Turkey. Aboard the planes were six physicians and 12 nurses. The mission is financed by the Eva Peron Association.

COFFEE CONCERTS 'N ANGLO-SAXON HOSTEL

The Anglo-Saxon Hostel in Tel Aviv will begin a fortnightly series of "coffee concerts" next Wednesday, the first of which will be devoted to the music of Gershwin. Others will feature documentary films, discussions and activities that will allow the whole community to participate.

Until the Hostel's clubhouse is completed the "concerts" will be held at the South African Zionist Federation's clubroom at 109, Rehov Hayarkon.

Patterned after Vienna coffee concerts in the time of Haydn, these hostel evenings are planned in an atmosphere of informality and sociability, which in the opinion of Yehuda and Tova Levine, the organizers, are necessary ingredients for the enjoyment of music in its fullest sense. The Levines hope to see smiling faces at these evenings as listeners linger on after-words over a cup of coffee. "We hope people will come not only to the music, but also to meet their friends," they told The POST.

Israel to Set Up Naval Academy

Jerusalem POST Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — A Naval Academy to train officers for the Israel Navy and Merchant Marine is to be established here based on the present Nautical School run by the Maritime League, representatives of the School told the press today. The Academy is to be established by the Education, Defence and Communications Ministries, the Armed Forces and the Maritime League. It will be managed by a commission appointed by those bodies.

The school, which will train 4-500 pupils, will be built by the sea shore, away from town, and near a suitable anchorage for training craft. It will be run on the boarding school principle, under semi-military discipline, with uniforms obligatory.

When the school opens in 1954 the two lower classes of the present Nautical School will continue their studies there. The course will last five years. The final year will be reckoned as national service and will be free of charge. Students will have to pass the basic officers course and a naval officers course.

The object of the new Academy, which enjoys the full blessing of the Prime Minister, will be to turn out seamen officers, with matriculation standard education, versed in the traditions of the sea, fit to be leaders of men, and able to take a commission in either the Navy or Merchant Marine.

Pupils with at least elementary school education will be accepted at the age of 14-15 to be trained in the deck or engine room departments. It is hoped to establish a considerable number of scholarships for pupils unable to pay for their studies.

After passing out, the pupils will be able to choose between a Second Lieutenant's commission in the Navy or, after completing the necessary sea time, Merchant Marine officer's ticket. However, they will not be obliged to join either service. The school will also serve as a centre for the higher study of seamanship and as a nautical experimental station.

Civilian representatives emphasized the need for such an Academy to supply officers for our growing Merchant Marine, whose ships already have a total displacement of over 100,000 tons, with 1,300 men, including 150 foreigners employed. Sgan-Aluf B. Amidor of the Navy said that the joint enterprise would not seek to force a military tendency on the school but rather to train capable officers for both Navies, which need similar training and background. At present the Navy relies on officers trained during their compulsory service. As this stage only at 18 years it is not considered sufficient.

Bus Co-ops Meeting On Gov't Demands

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The managements of the three bus cooperatives, Egged, Dan and Hamekasher, met specially here today to discuss a course of action in the light of the demands made on them by the Ministry of Communications before further fare increases are approved.

The cooperatives object to the degree of control in their affair demanded by the Government for itself as a condition of fare increases.

"What our course of action will be cannot be revealed," a spokesman said. It is understood that the cooperatives are extremely wary of uttering threats against the Ministry before they know their exact bargaining power and to what extent the Histadrut is willing to support them.

Yesterday the Histadrut promised to formulate its views and talks are to be held with the Minister of Communications, now on vacation in Tiberias.

New Method of Cancer Detection Proved

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter).—The American Cancer Society announced today the discovery of a new use for the drug cortisone — the detecting of cancer of the adrenal glands.

Previous diagnosis of the disease involved an exploratory operation, the Society said.

The new method was simple and painless and had proved 100 per cent accurate in a series of tests on patients at the Columbia Institute for Cancer Research, it said.

'Productivity Can Bring Down Book Prices'

Jerusalem POST Reporter

Higher productivity is the principal way of achieving a lower-priced Hebrew book, Rabbi S. Assaf of the Supreme Court declared, opening the 10th annual convention of the Israel Printers' Union last night in Jerusalem. Rabbi Assaf is chairman of a committee appointed by the Government to investigate problems of publishing Hebrew literature. After giving a bird's eye view of the history of Hebrew printing from Boncino onwards, Justice Assaf recalled that the People of the Book had never at any time levied taxes on literature. The present "tax on paper (payments to the Equalization Fund) was contrary to a tradition honouring "the holy trade of the printer."

The Hebrew book committee has invited public participation in discussions which will take place in the Supreme Court building in Jerusalem.

Mr. Zvi Assaf, Secretary of the Union urged the Government to undertake the publishing of all text-books needed in State schools and to promote the export of Hebrew books. He proposed that public institutions such as the Jewish Agency should be compelled to print their publications in Israel.

Other speakers from among the 24 delegates recommended safety measures for printing-press workers, and easing unemployment by banning overtime. The delegates are to visit a book exhibition at the Schocken Library today, and call on President Ben Zvi, who was among the pioneers of Hebrew publishing in the country.

Samir Detained In Territorial Waters

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (INA)— A spokesman for the Israel delegation here said yesterday that there was no doubt whatsoever that the Egyptian boat Samir had been sailing in Israel territorial waters and was therefore subject to Israel maritime jurisdiction and action.

He was commenting on a complaint on Israel's detention of the Samir submitted by Egypt to the Security Council President.

The POST learned from reliable sources yesterday that Israel had agreed in principle to the return of the s.s. Samir to the Egyptian authorities. The date was originally set for yesterday, but technical reasons (storms, it is believed) have led to a postponement.

Tnuva Opening Giant Dairy

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). —Tnuva's new dairy on the Petah Tikva road at its junction with the Natanya road will begin operations on April 16. It is one of the largest and most modern dairies in the world and certainly the largest in the Middle East, Mr. Y. Verlinsky, Tnuva Director, told the press during a tour of the million pound plant today.

The dairy is capable of pasteurizing a quarter of a million litres of milk in an eight-hour shift and is geared to produce 14 tons of cheese, four tons of butter and large quantities of other products such as leben and lebenia per day.

Plans for the giant plant were first discussed in 1943, when British and American experts were consulted. Construction work began in 1949, but building was delayed because of shortages caused by the Korean war. The new dairy was essential as the two present plants in Tel Aviv were too small for the job of supplying this large concentration of population with their daily needs, it was stated.

The building and equipment cost IL.1m. (including $500,000) and were put up with the help of funds from the first U.S. grant-in-aid and loans from the settlements supplying milk to the dairy. The main equipment was purchased in the U.S., Britain and Sweden, but smaller parts were made locally. The machinery includes equipment for washing and sterilizing 180,000 bottles in an eight-hour shift. Some 200 workers will be employed.

Mr. Verlinsky said that the UNICEF plan for bottled milk deliveries in the three main cities still stood, but was held up because of a shortage of the necessary machinery. Negotiations between Tnuva and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on this subject were now in the final stages, he claimed.

Personal Notices

Sgan Aloof Netanel Lorch and Mrs. Erika Lorch (nee Frost)

are happy to announce the BIRTH of a SON

Friends are cordially invited to the

Brith Milah

which will take place on *Sunday, April 5, 1953,* at 11 a.m. at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv.

To the family of the

Mr. EPHRAIM ABILEAH

my sincerest condolences

He was a good comrade at work and a real friend to me.

ARTHUR SAWADY

FARNASSUS

THE FAMOUS ARTIST

JOSEPH BULOFF

with

Felix Feld, David Hart

Today, April 3 Haifa, 'Orah'

Saturday, April 4 Jerusalem, "Y. M. C. A."

Wednesday, April 8, Tel Aviv, "Ohel Shem"

Press Comments

His appearance became an artistic event. Haboker, March 23

A great artist... The characters performed have one thing in common: Real art... Al Hamishmar March 25

An evening not to be forgotten quickly. Yediyth Aharonoth March 29

A perfect Artist... Exemplary in the art of transformation... Hador March 27

He is blessed, with all the blessings of the stage Letzte Neies March 27

It was an evening of a great Yiddish Dream... Neue Welt March 27.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Subscription Concert No. 8

TEL AVIV:

Saturday, April 4, at 7 p.m. — Series 2

(and not at 8.30 p.m. as usual)

Monday, April 6, at 8.30 p.m. — Series 3

Festival Concert

On the Occasion of the Laying of the Orchestra Hall Cornerstone

TEL AVIV, Ohel-Shem Hall, Saturday, April 4 at 9.30 p.m.

Conductor:

PAUL KLETZKI

Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd. and at the Box Office of Ohel-Shem Price:

IL. 1.500; 2; 2.500; 3; 3.500.

JASCHA HEIFETZ RECITAL

Assisted at the Piano by EMANUEL BAY

HAIFA, "Armon" Theatre, Friday, April 10 at 8.30 p.m. Sale of tickets as from Sunday, April 5, at Ginsburg's, 25 Rehov Herzl.

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday, April 4

ORAN Tel. 4017

Israel Premiere

PHONE CALL FROM A STRANGER

Bette Davis — Shelley Winters

Gary Merril

ARMON Tel. 4048

Israel Premiere

DEATH OF A SALESMAN

Frederic March

Produced by Stanley Kramer

ATEMON Tel. 3089

MIRACLE IN MILANO

by Vittorio de Sica

EN DOR Tel. 9411

Haifa Premiere

THIEF OF DAMASCUS

Paul Heinreid — Jean Donnel

Technicolor

MORIAH Tel. 4270

Ronald Colman in

Charles Dickens's

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

CARMEL (Central Carmel) Tel. 1949

Evening Performances

W. Somerset Maugham

TRIO

with John SIMMONS,

Roland CULVER

Mats. CAPT. BLOOD

with Louis HAYWARD

ORION Tel. 4239

2nd week

THE PRINCE WHO WAS A THIEF

Tony Curtis — Piper Laurie

GAL OR Tel. 4587

Evening performances: 2nd week

UNION STATION

William Holden — Nancy Olson

Mats: Betty Hutton—John Lund, in "PERILS OF PAULIN"

Technicolor

ARMON Tel. 4213

WITH A SONG IN MY HEART

Colour by Technicolor

Susan Hayward — Rory Calhoun

2424

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TAXI SERVICE

to and from the Cinema in HAIFA

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Sat.: 7.15 & 9 p.m.

Weekdays 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY 2nd week

ANGELO

A sincere, humorous and eloquently moving drama!

ARMON DAVID

Second Week

Michele Morgan • Vivian Romance • Gerard Philippe • Ira Miranda

7 DEADLY SINS

Directed by: Roberto Rossellini Eduardo de Filippo

3 part. daily 3.30—7—9.15

No Complimentary tickets

CHEN

5th and Last Week

One of the most sensational continental films

Ditta—Child of Man

from Martin Anderson Nexo's novel

Hebrew — English subtitles on the film. Sat. 7 & 9.15 p.m. Daily 3.30—7—9.15 p.m.

EDEN 2nd week

the great Yiddish musical

MOTHER

Mats.: ENCHANTED FOREST

ESTHER 2nd week

On the occasion of Passover

Robert TAYLOR — Denise DARCEL in M.G.M.'s

WESTWARD THE WOMEN

200 husband-hungry women cross the wilderness for romance.

MIGDALOR 3rd week

ALL ABOUT EVE

Bette DAVIS — Anne BAXTER George SANDERS

MOGRABI 2nd week

Jose FERRER, Academy Award winner, in CYRANO de Bergerac

OPHIR 10th week

Sat. at 6 & 9 p.m.

QUO VADIS

Daily at 3 & 8.30 p.m.

ORION 2nd week

Errol FLYNN, Claude RAINS Mauch TWINS

THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER

Mark Twain's immortal story presented by Warner Bros.

BNDEROTH

Ingrid Bergman—Gary Cooper SARATOGA TRUNK

Today at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. MAKE MINE MUSIC

TAMAR 9th week

Evenings Only:—

TOMORROW is too LATE

at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Days Only:—

starting April 7

CAMINO LE SACRAMENTO

Continuous from 9.45-5.30

Making a Habit Of Triplets

TEL. AVIV, Thursday. — There were 45 auxiliary personnel at the Ein Gedi clinic here today. At 11.45 this morning, Mrs. Rahel Assaa, 32, gave birth to a boy weighing 2.7 kilograms followed at 12.15 by a 2.85 kilogram girl who was followed 15 minutes later by a third child, a girl weighing 2.6 kilograms.

This was the second time in two weeks that triplets were born at this clinic, in both cases they were delivered by the same doctor, Lazar Katz.

Mrs. Assaa is also the mother of a two-and-a-half-year old boy. The father of this suddenly doubled family was today confined to bed with pneumonia. He is a building worker who lives in the Hatikva quarter in Tel Aviv.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL

OPERA

SHORTLY

Song of Norway

The famous operetta, based on the life of EDVARD GRIEG, that brightened the stage of New York, London and Paris for three whole years.

Tickets: Bella, 67 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv and at the Habimah box-office

In Jerusalem

Visit the

BEZALEL

NATIONAL MUSEUM

Daily: 9—1; 3—6

Friday 9 — 1

Sat. & Holiday 10—1

Conducted tours daily 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

W. H. Robert PRESENTS

The Yugoslav Dancers

RAMAT GAN — "RAMA"

Tomorrow, April 4, and Monday, April 6

2 Performances each 7 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

Tuesday April 7 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday April 8 8.30 p.m.

Thursday April 9 8.30 p.m.

HOLON Friday, April 10 8 p.m.

JERUSALEM Wed. April 15 9 p.m.

HAIFA Thurs., April 16 9 p.m.

Tickets: Ramat Gan: Rechnitz; Tel Aviv: Radio Union, 116 Rehov Dizengoff, Schles. & Springer, 2 Rehov Nahlat Benyamin, H.O. Yugoslavia, 23 Rehov Lilienblum; Jerusalem: Cahana; Haifa: Tuval.

ISRAEL STRING QUARTET

BEETHOVEN SERIES

Fifth Concert on April 11, at 8.30 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A. Jerusalem.

Tickets at Cahana's

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturdays 4.30 & 8.30 p.m. Weekdays 3, 4.30 & 8.30 p.m.

Starting Sat., April 4

ARNON CINEMA

ISRAEL PREMIERE

fabulous adventure... idol of women... King of the seas

CAPTAIN PIRATE

based on Rafael Sabatini's great novel In gorgeous Technicolor

with Louis HAYWARD — Patricia MEDINA — John SUTTON.

French sub-titles.

Sun. April 5 at 10.30 a.m. CAPTAIN PIRATE.

EDEN Tel. 3838

M.G.M.'s perfect production! If men can do it, women can do it, better! Jane ALLYSON — Arthur KENNEDY Gary MERRILL in

THE GIRL IN WHITE

also Sun. at 10.30 a.m. Today at 3 p.m.: THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST

EDISON Tel. 4056

Sat. 6 Mats. at 4.30 & 8.30 p.m. Weekdays at 4.30 & 8.30 p.m. only. THE GREAT YIDDISH-AMERICAN REVUE

Yebeskiel's Honeymoon

with Jean BART Bat Sheva SHLAVSKY

in the programme:

SPANISH FIESTA

Matinees at 10.30 today and Tuesday

1) THE INVISIBLE MAN

2) SIERRA.

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In Technicolor.

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2) MASK OF THE AVENGER

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Gordon MacRAE — Jane HAVER — Gene NELSON — Sasha SZAKALL in a delightful gorgeous musical comedy with a spectacle of music, singing and dancing in splendid Technicolor.

THE DAUGHTER OF ROSIE O'GRADY

Today at 10.30 a.m. & 2.45 p.m. 1) FLAME AND THE ARROW. 2) TARZAN AND THE MAGIC FOUNTAIN.

THE JERUSALEM POST

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FRIDAY, April 3, 1953
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THE name of Dag Hammarskjoeld, whose election as U.N. Secretary General is now virtually assured has been virtually unknown outside his homeland and outside a small circle of diplomats. It may now be expected to become a household word in a very short time in the same way that his predecessor's name did. The very fact that agreement has been reached between West and East on a neutral personage is surely an encouraging sign for the future of the United Nations, and the new Secretary General will take up his office under a happy omen.

U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL

Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld comes from a family which gave Sweden many outstanding experts in international law. His father, Hjalmar, was President of the Court in the famous Casablanca case at the beginning of the century and later became Prime Minister of Sweden during World War I. His brother has been secretary of the International Court of Justice at The Hague for many years. The new U.N. chief became a professor of law at the early age of 27, and later joined the National Bank of Sweden, a position which was a springboard for a long and distinguished career in the civil service, starting as under-Secretary of Finance and leading eventually to a cabinet portfolio in 1949. He has taken part in many international conferences, being his country's chief delegate to the OEEC in Paris and later representing Sweden at the U.N.

His capacity for hard work is said to be one of his outstanding characteristics. Foreign news agencies describe Mr. Hammarskjoeld as a man of few outside interests apart from his work, an appraisal not shared by his friends who know him as a connoisseur of modern literature and the arts and as president of Sweden's ramblers association. The latter post cannot be unimportant in a nation of hikers and nature lovers. Insofar as Mr. Hammarskjoeld's success will derive from his capacity for work and his skill as a mediator, it seems to be assured in advance. But the fate of his predecessor, Mr. Trygve Lie, tends to show that personal ability, even brilliance, is only one prerequisite for success in this highly important job. The decisive test of course lies in the attitude of East and West towards the Secretary General. The Communist boycott of Mr. Trygve Lie during his last two years was a direct result of the fact that the U.N. decided not merely to condemn the North Korean attack in June, 1950, but also to assist South Korea in repulsing it. This decision was admittedly detrimental to Communist interests, yet it is very difficult to see how Mr. Lie could not have complied with the decision of the large majority of the U.N. against armed aggression. Another reason for the East's aversion to Mr. Lie might be found in his background as a leftwing socialist (both he and his party at one time belonged to the Cominform). It has been indicated more than once that Moscow vastly prefers to deal with non-Socialists.

Whatever the reasons which led to the Communist boycott of Mr. Lie and which only reflected the growing East-West tension, a new start has now been made which reflects a changed Soviet attitude. The new nomination shows incidentally that for the first time since the Jessup-Malik talks in 1949 secret conversations between East and West are again being held. Agreement on the candidate appears to have been reached more than ten days ago, whereupon the Swedish envoys in Washington and Moscow were called back home to report. It should not be assumed, however, that this makes the U.N. superfluous as an instrument of peace and international collaboration. We are only at the beginning of the passage from Cold War to Cold Peace, and there are bound to be many obstacles ahead. In view of the basic contradictions and conflicting interests between the Communist and the non-Communist world, moreover, one must not overlook the transient character of the present stage in East-West relations. The United Nations will surely be ineffectual vis-à-vis an aggressor bound on launching total warfare on a world wide scale. Yet that does not appear to be the chief danger now. The task at the present moment is one of preventing local and limited conflicts from spreading into something more serious against the wishes of all concerned. Here surely is an important job for the U.N. and for its new Secretary General, whose election will be welcomed by people in all countries.

THE WORKING WEEK

Ingredients for a Happy Holiday

By S. Eliahu

NEVER perhaps since the end of World War II had there been such an atmosphere of hope and normalcy as on Pessach this year. For days before the holiday huge crowds bustled in the streets of town and city and filled the shops in which there was again plenty to buy. Despite heavy buying, the public was also price and quality conscious. There was warm spring sunshine, and the newspapers and radio were full of optimistic news about the possibility of ending the cold war.

The "almost normal" atmosphere had its negative side too — like the huge number of unemployed, which became an acute problem only this year, when less money was spent on public works. Though both the Histadrut and the municipalities made special efforts to ensure at least some special work before Pessach, there were still many, particularly the newer immigrants, who found it a serious problem to buy the wine and other special requirements of the holiday.

While Jerusalem is always the centre of the Pessach celebrations, the presence of the President in the Capital during the Holiday of Freedom increased the festive atmosphere. The Head of the State participated in the holiday prayers at the Yeshurun synagogue, and after the services, huge crowds of jubilant Jerusalemites accompanied him to the porch of his house.

President Ben-Zvi made the Pessach pilgrimage to King David's Tomb on Mt. Zion and sat in the special chair there reserved for the Head of the State. Photo by WEISS

President 'At Home'

In the afternoon, the President created a new tradition: he held "Open House," for anybody who wanted to come and shake hands, wish a "Happy Holiday" and have a cake and a glass of wine with his President.

The President lives in the same small three-roomed flat, that he occupied before he was elected. The "Open House" was characterised by that lack of ceremony, which is perhaps typical of Mr. Ben-Zvi. (The other day we phoned the President's residence and wanted to talk to his secretary; it was, however, the President who answered the phone and our question, with the explanation that he does not keep his secretary working at such a late hour ...) About 1,500 people came in the small flat during the two hours of "Open House" and it was amazing to see how many of them the President knew personally. From the President's small study, where he and Mrs. Ben-Zvi received the guests, the visitors passed to the next room, chatted a few minutes with any acquaintances present, had some refreshments and then left.

Even more amazing was the fact that the small flat seemed much less crowded than one's own home when there are eight or ten guests. The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi again proved that one can be "at home" and in the most sympathetic way — without a staff of servants, guards and policemen — and without a luxury flat.

Bus Fares

Pessach was as usual, a boom week for the taxi and bus companies, and the latter might have had some second thoughts about their refusal to sign an agreement with the Ministry of Communications for improved services and higher fares.

Shortly after the establishment of the present Government coalition, when Mr. Y. Saphir of the General Zionists received the Communications portfolio, the bus companies asked for another increase in fares. The new Director General of the Ministry, Mr. H. Rasili, declared that there would be no discussion of higher prices as long as the bus companies did not considerably improve their services. Improved service meant no "double queueing" (first to buy a ticket and then to board the bus). It meant regular timetables for both urban and interurban buses and a number of other things which "come naturally" in other countries.

Mr. Rasili's demands got wholehearted support from the entire press and a wide public, and protracted negotiations with "Egged" and "Dan" followed. (Typically enough, the Jerusalem "Hamekasher" company did not participate in these negotiations, ostensibly because it was engaged in its "private war" with the newly opened urban "sherut" taxi service. Actually because it has become used to the Ministry of Communications according it the same price rises, for which "Egged" and "Dan" have campaigned...)

As the negotiations went on, Mr. Rasili gave up some of his demands in the field of service improvements. "There are things which can be done, but there are things which are at present unimplementable," he explained. But in general he stuck to his basic demands, and a tentative agreement was reached with the bus companies along these lines. The Ministry then recommended to the Inter-departmental Price Committee that fares be raised by an average 18 per cent of which the bus companies were to get 15 per cent, while three per cent would go to a special "price stabilization fund" to be used in case the companies' expenditure went up again.

Companies' Misgivings

Last week the Ministry published the terms of the agreement and declared that the new prices would go into effect as soon as it was signed. The bus companies, however, had some last minute misgivings — and did not sign. The misgivings were not over the improvements, which still remained in the final terms of the draft agreement. They opposed the "technical" and "administrative" improvements, claiming that these would put the companies under Government management.

The "administrative" terms were as follows:

According to the draft, any allocations from the newly created "Price Stabilization Fund" would be made by the Ministry of Communications only.

The companies would have to have established a separate "Amortization Fund," into which they would be obliged to pay a fixed sum each month, corresponding to one-twelfth of the sum required each year, to renew equipment and their bus fleet. Again, any withdrawal from this fund would have to be approved by the Ministry of Communications, in order to make sure that it would really be used to buy new buses or other equipment.

Bus tickets would be printed under the Ministry's supervision, by which means an eye could be kept on the actual income of the companies (a crucial figure when any price rises are discussed, and up to now the Ministry has to rely on the companies' statements). No doubt that the Income Tax Department would also be most interested.

After refusing to sign the agreement, the companies first claimed that they would prefer to continue with the present prices rather than accept such extensive controls. Later, it seems they thought it over and came to the conclusion that they would prefer the higher prices, but without the new controls — and accordingly pressed the Histadrut, to which they are as cooperatives affiliated, to endorse their stand and thus provide them with some sort of public backing.

While sections of the public view this battle between the interests of the companies and the interests of the public, quite sceptically, many hope that the Ministry of Communications will support the public and resist pressure and threats of a strike.

Income Figures

While Israel was engaged in the Pessach celebrations, the Reparations Agreement between Israel and Germany was deposited in the U.N. archives and thus came into force.

Germany immediately transferred about $5m. to the Shell Oil Company in London as reimbursement for crude oil supplied to Israel during the past five months. The Israel Reparations Company, headed by Mr. G. Josephtal, began to prepare for the first shipments from Germany, due within three months. These goods will be standard commodities, like timber, steel, pipes, etc., while more specific items such as machinery and equipment will take longer to arrive as they are ordered according to specifications.

The reparations agreement, and the 250-40m. involved annually, forms one of the basic items on the income side of the foreign currency budget for 1953/54 now being drafted by the Ministry of Finance. Other items on the credit side include income from exports, the Independence Bonds, the U.J.A. and from "invisible exports," as well as from the U.S. Grant in Aid (still an unknown factor.)

The Government hopes, however, that the sum to be allocated will be known well before July 1, when the new Foreign Currency Budget is to go into effect — and that it will not be less than last year's Grant — about $70m.

"Eli says he expected the new dollar rate this year in Jerusalem."

Hypothetical Plan Abandons Europe

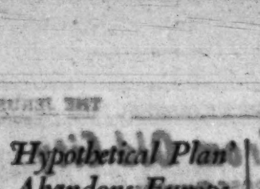
By LEO HEIMAN

SOME stir has been caused in the French press by the publication of a map (reproduced below) and a war plan in the Feb. Military Review, official organ of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which assumes the abandoning of all of Europe, including France, Italy and Spain and French North Africa, with the exception of Portugal, to Soviet forces in the event of war.

The publication of such an obviously defeatist article, which cannot, after all, reflect the true views of the United States Army, in the official organ of its General Staff, has prompted the French press to remark sarcastically that this is only part of the great psychological campaign waged by the United States not against the Soviet, but against its own Continental Allies. The idea of this kind of article, the French papers say, is to force the Europeans to form the EDC Army without any undue delay and to make Spain grant bases to U.S. forces at the threat of an American retreat from Europe.

The War Plan for the "Liberation of Europe," as presented by the Military Review, needs no comment. Of special interest to Israel is the fact that since the plan assumes Soviet forces to sweep across the continent down to Portugal and to advance along the Mediterranean coast to Algiers, the Middle East is automatically lost. According to the plan, the American counter-offensive, aimed at the liberation of Europe, will be mounted from Morocco, which is to become the center of all American operations.

American representatives in France have protested that the views represented in the article were "purely hypothetical".



RAMBLERS' NOTEBOOK

The Wilderness of St. John

ANYONE genuinely interested in the country's ancient pilgrims' sites, so important in the folklore of Jews, Christians and Moslems alike, must be quite disappointed by current guidebooks. All older descriptions of Ein Karem, for instance, mention a third sanctuary in the traditional birthplace of St. John the Baptist besides the Birth grotto and Visitation church which after the First World War, was dropped by all compilers of cicerones. It is the "Wilderness of St. John."

The scribes of antiquity had considerable difficulties with the single verse in which St. Luke describes the first 30 years of St. John's life: "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit, and was in the desert till the day of his showing unto Israel." Originally, Johannes Chrysostomos and St. Jerome maintained that the child was brought up in the wilderness, a legend reminiscent of the youth of many Greek gods and heroes. However, this "first" wilderness of St. John could not be assumed the "real" wilderness of Judea, most inappropriate for a nursery. Moreover, a "Wilderness of St. John", nearer at hand, was obviously more convenient for pilgrims who could not go looking for possible caves of St. John around the Dead Sea. Thus, from early Christian days, pilgrims were taken to a "Wilderness of St. John", near Ein Karem.

This site is most intriguingly described in old books, with the ruins of a cliff monastery, ancient tombs and rock-pools I have never managed to locate. (Even in pre-war Ein Karem I could never find a guide).

Rock Monastery

Recently we decided to celebrate the return of the family jalopy from a protracted overhaul with a drive over the new road connecting Ein Karem with the "Tourists Road" to Deir el Ahmar. Crossing the Wadi Sarar and ascending the northern slope, there suddenly appeared on the opposite hill, underneath the Katra *ma'bara*, the surprising contour of a veritable rock-monastery, reminiscent of St. George or Mar Saba in the Judean desert. This, obviously, was the long sought for "Wilderness of St. John"!

An even rougher track branches to the left from this road, according to an improvised signboard leading to Katra (which is not exactly true, because, just before Katra, this track turns off into the hills). In any case, with some difficulty we reached the Spring Ain el Handuq a picturesque ancient rock-pool with a remarkable tunnel, itself worth the expedition. There we had to leave the car. Crossing the wadi we found two pillars with a broken chain, demarcating the "Ordan of the Rock of St. John," a cliff which, according to legend, served as the "soap box" for St. John's nasty perorations. This is a peculiar rock: local tradition has it that Moslems from Ein Karem once started to quarry it, in order to burn lime. However, the hits exploded with a terrible detonation, the very moment the first hits were thrown in...

Crossing the lonely "Rock garden," which we left between two other pillars we found an iron gate set into a high monastery wall. After considerable ringing, we were allowed to enter a garden of a perfect other world beauty.

Around the two storied cave, where the child John dwelt, towering over the Ein el Habs Spring of the Hermit and mirrored in a clear pool, the Franciscans in the twenties built the fine reconstruction of one of the country's Byzantine Convents. A beautiful garden reaches up the hillside to an ancient necropole, shown as the tomb of St. John's Mother. The only inhabitant is the friendly hermit Nicola, an amorited deacon of the Russian Church in Jerusalem. Nicola was found wanting, less in Orthodoxy than in Communism, so he did away with his enormous beard and, considerably rejuvenated, started a new career as a non-political hermit, guarding this lovely Franciscan property. Two dogs and a donkey keep him company.

The monastery was originally built as a pilgrims hostel. There is a flight of unfurnished rooms, the windows of which open on to Judea's most enchanting view.

The site of the Baptist's early meditations should be opened to every Jew. However, one has to very nearly succeed to "discover" a place, where, so ridiculously near to the capital, the ancient spell of introspective solitude still hovers unbroken. Thus, kind reader, who follows rambler's trail, be kind enough to leave your portable wireless at home leave neither greasy papers nor empty bottles behind...

Th. F. M.

CINEMA NOTES

This Year's 'Oscar' Winners

By THOMAS M. PRYOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—THE 25th annual awards ceremony of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences awarded the principal "Oscars" in terms of public interest, to Cecil B. DeMille and Paramount for the best film of 1952, "The Greatest Show on Earth," to Shirley Booth as the best actress for her first starring screen performance in "Come Back, Little Sheba" and to Gary Cooper, as best actor, in "High Noon." (now playing in Jerusalem).

Mr. DeMille was further honored as the recipient of the Irving Thalberg Award for Meritorious Production.

The award for the best foreign language film went to "Forbidden Games," a French-made drama released by the United States by Times Film Corporation.

John Ford, who is in Britain after making a film in Africa, won his sixth "Oscar" for outstanding directorial achievement with "The Quiet Man."

The best supporting performance awards went to Gloria Grahame for "The Bad and the Beautiful" and to Anthony Quinn for "Viva Zapata!" Other awards were:

Story and Screen Play — T. E. B. Clarke, "Lavender Hill Mob." (Rank-Ealing-U. A.).

Directing—John Ford, "The Quiet Man" (Argosy-Republic).

Motion-Picture Story—Fredric M. Frank, Theodore St. John and Frank Cavett, "Greatest Show On Earth" (Cecil B. DeMille-Paramount).

Screen Play—Charles Schnee, "The Bad and the Beautiful" (M. G. M.).

Best Music Score, Drama or Comedy—Dimitri Tiomkin, "High Noon" (Stanley Kramer-U. A.).

Best Scoring Musical Film — Alfred Newman, "With a Song in My Heart" (Twentieth Century-Fox).

Best Song — "Do Not Forsake Me," from "High Noon," Dimitri Tiomkin and Ned Washington.

Cinematography (Black and White)—Robert Surtees, "The Bad and the Beautiful." (M. G. M.); Cinematography (Color) — Winton C. Hoch and Archie Stout," (Argosy-Republic).

Set Decoration (Black and White) Edwin B. Willis and Keogh Gleason, "The Bad and the Beautiful"; (Color) — Paul Sheriff and Marcel Vertes, "Moulin Rouge."

Cartoon, Short Subject—"Johann Mouse," Fred Quimby (M. G. M.).

One-Real Short Subject — "Light in the Window." [illegible]

(Art Films Productions—Twentieth Century Fox). Mr. Vermont received the award here.

Two-Reel Short Subject—"Water Birds," Walt Disney (Walt Disney-R. K. O.).

Studio Sound Department — "Breaking the Sound Barrier," (London Films — U. A.).

Art Direction (Color) — Paul Sheriff, "Moulin Rouge." (Romulus-U. A.); (Black and White) — Cedric Gibbons, Edward Carfagno, "The Bad And The Beautiful," (MGM).

Film Editing — Elmo Williams, Harry Gerstad, "High Noon," (Stanley Kramer-U. A.).

Costume Design (Black and White) — Helen Rose, "Bad and the Beautiful" (M. G. M.); (Color) Marcel Vertes, "Moulin Rouge." (Romulus-U. A.).

Documentary Short Subject — "Neighbours" (National Film Board of Canada).

Documentary Feature — "Sea Around Us" (R. K. O.).

WIZO HOME DECORATION COURSE

A SIX MONTHS COURSE ON HOME DECORATION will be held by the Haifa Wizo Branch under the instructor Miss Yedida Tschlenoff, graduate of the London County Council Course.
The course will comprise decorative arts, soft furnishing, lamp shades. Registration of pupils at the "Ohel Sarah," Rehov Hachalutz, on Sundays and Thursdays. All pupils are requested to meet on April 12, at the WIZO Centre, 8 Rehov Melchett, Haifa.

Readers' Letters

CREDIT DUE

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — It was very surprising and sad to note that in all the reports given by you of the opening of the new Sedom Road, including the leader in your issue of March 20 the name of Mr. M. Novomesky did not appear.

As the founder and organizer of the Palestine Potash Works and the man who has contributed so much to the development of this industry, (and, if I am not mistaken, he was among the first who conceived and suggested the idea of building such a road) it seems to me that he deserved to be mentioned in your reports.

The tendency of the Government and public institutions seems to be to forget what some people have done to help in the development of the country, and it would behove these departments to have a little humility and give credit where credit is due. The name of Mr. Novomesky stands high on the list of those who have helped in the industrial development of this country.

Yours, etc.,
ROSE R. VITELES
Jerusalem, March 29.

CAREFUL CRITICISM

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — I was privileged to have many a discussion with Mr. Abram Games, the British designer. I wonder whether your report "Games Hits Israel Design," March 13 is not based on some kind of misunderstanding.

Mr. Games is always very careful in his criticism and hardly given to sweeping generalizations. He prefers to stress positive achievements. Allow me to quote what Games has to say about Israel stamp designers. "Following your letter informing me that an Israel stamp was selected as one of the best of the year (1952), I checked with the publishers and I am glad to tell you that it was in fact the One Pound stamp designed by Wallish. I am also delighted to hear that Mr. Wind has won the first prize in the United Nations stamp competition. It is a wonderful tribute to Israel and to Wind himself, and I sincerely congratulate you."

Yours, etc.,
MOSHE HESKY
Hakirya, March 18.

WHOSE DUTY?

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — In Katamon the other day a No. 4 bus raced along at a mad pace over a road crowded with children.

When I approached two policemen on their beat there, they told me that traffic was not their duty, and that they were not there to take care of children which was their parents' duty.

Yours etc.,
E.S.G.
Jerusalem, March 17.

MEDICAL CARE

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Referring to the new item in your issue of March 20, "Kibbutz Member Flown to Britain for Care" we should like to point out that the patient was hospitalized at Nahariya Hospital from January 4, until March 19, and received all the required medical attention. After his condition had improved he left for England at the request of his family living there.

Yours, etc.,
A. GREENBERG
Nahariya Hospital, March 25.

Y.O.A. HOUSE ACTIVITIES

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Referring to the letter signed by I. S., in your issue of March 18 we repeat our sincere intention that no neighbours be inconvenienced by activities in our House.

However, this is not entirely within our control; it is mainly a matter for the public authorities.

We shall try, by continued close co-operation with the public authorities and supervision of functions, to remedy this situation, and request that our friends bear with us patiently.

Yours, etc.,
Y.O.A. HOUSE
Tel Aviv, March 29.

BANK INTEREST

Sir,—Why do Israel banks either give no interest on deposits or at most one per cent p.a. while the rate of interest on bank loans is nine per cent or even more per year?

Jerusalem. DR. ERNST LISS

Men and Things

AMONG the many present day troubles of European countries, some prominence has been given lately to French wines, the trade being in a bad way. "Overproduction" is the explanation — and it raises the old puzzle, for how can there be too much of any good thing at a time when many people are getting either little or none at all of it? Indeed, the strength of the left wing in politics has always come from their insistence that "over production" really means "under consumption." However, both the left and the right would agree that whatever the occasion or the hour, a bottle of wine can usually be admitted as non-controversial whether from Bordeaux, Rishon, or elsewhere. Drawing of corks often goes with the sheathing of weapons.

The remedy which the French Government is putting forward has touches of that invincible intelligence associated with figures like Pasteur. Too many vineyards have been planted upon unsuitable, even prohibited, soil. Farmers in such areas who will now be public spirited enough to uproot their vines will receive a Government premium. But this expenditure will not fall upon the taxpayer, since farmers who wish to go on raising vines in such wrong places will have to pay "royalties" for permission to do so. What comes in from royalties will go back as premiums. One can hardly hope, of course, that everybody will be satisfied by this, but as a proposal it holds rich possibilities for discussion at farmers' clubs, growers' unions, and similar gatherings. Indeed, the wine bottles will have to go round several times before this example of classic statesmanship has been done justice by every speaker.

W. I. B.

Operation Studies

In view of the country's present economic situation which makes it difficult for many to embark upon the studies that will enable them to attain their ambitions and ensure their careers, the Institutes have decided to come to the assistance of prospective students by granting reductions and easy terms for paying fees.

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April 3 — April 5

April 3-Good Friday —
10 a.m. Morning Service
2 p.m. — 3 p.m. Devotional Service
4.30 p.m. Evening Service
April 5-Easter Sunday —
7.30 a.m. Holy Communion
10.00 a.m. Matins
11.15 a.m. Holy Communion
6.30 p.m. Evensong.
H. E. Adamey, Acting Chaplain.

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MORNING WORSHIP AND COMMUNION at 10 a.m.
Message — "Easter Always Means Hope" — by the Rev. Herbert L. Minard.

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"Blessed Movement" Plays Russia's Game in Middle East

NAGIB AND THE CANAL

By M. J. GORDON

CAIRO. —

IS it possible to draw any conclusions from known facts which would enable one to declare, with any degree of certainty, in what direction General Nagib is going—or being pushed?

When what the Egyptians call the "Blessed Movement" was in its earliest phase, the idea was allowed to spread that General Nagib was just a simple soldier whose transparent honesty made him a natural choice as leader for the high minded revolutionary junta. These dozen officers, we were told, varied politically from the far right to the far left, thus presenting the appearance of a national front. Their first coup, the expulsion of Farouk, was carried through by Egyptians, but it has not yet been revealed to the public that the staff work had all been done by German officers brought to Egypt to constitute a military mission to replace the British mission which, functioning under the 1936 Treaty, was dismissed half a dozen years ago.

Since those early days, General Nagib has steadily come more and more into the limelight. Whatever his demeanour may be in the conference chamber, his public utterances have shown that his demands on the British are no less than were those of the Wafd, even at its strongest. His most recent speeches follow a recognizable pattern and are worthy of notice.

Sudan Victory

The real change began with Nagib's success in the Sudan negotiations; only a few weeks after the signing of the agreement, Nagib accused the British (in the person of the Sudan Government) of cheating and conveyed the impression to his people that his Sudan "victory" will make his evacuation "victory" all the easier. The Egyptians now believe this largely because they hear nothing and do not want to hear anything of difficulties that may be in the way. He has now got the Egyptian people whipped up into a state of exhaltation rather like that which gripped them when they set out on their heady progress into Palestine in May, 1948. From that to fanaticism may be but a short step. Thus we hear General Nagib on frequent occasions and before all kinds of audiences:

> God loves the strong and despises the weak.

He has amplified this in various ways, samples are:

> Our duty enjoins us to prepare ourselves now to be ready for the day when the Motherland will require us to pay the debt we owe, and again,
>
> The day has come when a strong Egypt must take her place in the sun.

That phrase, it will be remembered, was originally used by Kaiser Wilhelm II, also a Strong Man of his day. And again,

> Egypt's history has many glorious pages recording many victorious battles.

The leaders of the "Blessed Movement" (left to right) Anwar El Sadate, Abdel Latif Boghdadi, Gamal Abdel Nasser (the promoter of the Movement) General Nagib and (standing) Kamal Eddine and Abdel Hakim Amer.

Some allowance must be made for the sonorous ring of Arabic and the emotional excitement which it encourages, but these eloquent speeches cannot simply be written off as mere rodomontade. Although Egyptian history is full of instances of plans dropped and policies changed with scarcely a word said in public, the populace, particularly in the towns, have now been worked up to a degree of excitement which it will not be easy to ignore should the time come for unpalatable explanations to be made. For the plain truth is that the only way in which the movement can keep its present hold on public opinion is to say as little as possible about domestic difficulties — unless, of course, they can be blamed on foreign enemies, i.e. the British, and so turned into a foreign issue.

Reforms Still Pending

Take for instance the Agrarian Reforms which were announced immediately after Farouk's expulsion. This highly complicated measure was decreed by the junta as one of its first acts on seizing power. Many people wondered how a measure of such complexity could have been discussed, sketched out and drafted in such a short space of time. So highly technical was it that those who gave it a minute's thought could not understand how a handful of officers whose studies, so far as people knew, had been exclusively of a military nature, could so speedily have produced such a far reaching and complicated mass of detail.

At the moment the blunt fact is that little or nothing has been done about the reforms. There are not enough officials to do the job, even imperfectly, and there are certainly not enough competent men to do it properly. Moreover, Egypt's rulers do not know where to turn for money. They are slowly getting rid, it is true, of unsold cotton stocks which were left hanging round their neck by the Wafdist Government which was dismissed from office by the King on the day after "Black Saturday" (January 26, 1952), but considerable quantities of this cotton have gone and are going to Iron Curtain countries. In addition, the country's day to day revenue has suffered through the loss of cotton export dues and also through the drop in imports consequent upon Egypt's desperate shortage of foreign exchange.

It has all now become a vicious circle — lack of foreign exchange, shrinking foreign trade and falling treasury revenue. It is much easier to excite the masses about the withdrawal of the British than it is to explain to them the plight of the country.

That there is to be evacuation seems now to be taken for granted and Nagib in his present mood is going to allow little time for it. He and his colleagues seem to be banking on Egypt's being able to remain neutral in a third world war; but nobody at the beginning of World War II ever thought it likely that the British, two years later, would have to go into Persia.

It is possible that provided western troops could be got out of the Middle East countries Moscow might give undertakings not to violate the neutrality of these countries (the Egyptians never tire of pointing out that it was only the presence of the British in Egypt that encouraged the Italian invasion at the beginning of Italy's war).

Obvious Goal

To have no western troops in the Arab countries would suit Moscow's book perfectly. Without underpinning to the rear, the position of Greece and Turkey would at once be compromised. It would probably take very little in such an event to stop all Middle East oil supplies to the western allies. And the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf both provide an easy entrance into the Indian Ocean. It is, therefore, a reasonable deduction that to encourage Egypt's "Blessed Movement" must be an obvious goal of Russian foreign policy.

There are observers who believe that the "Blessed Movement" is playing Russia's game and playing it consciously. They ask how otherwise can one explain Egypt's sudden dropping of the Bonn Government's trade negotiations in favour of the Iron Curtain countries, particularly East Germany, with whom the Egyptians later signed trade pacts. This policy switch took place almost overnight: the East German delegates having arrived in Cairo before the West Germans had time to pack their bags to go home. Indeed the question is being asked, could there have been a hint from Moscow that a sharp lesson must be taught to anyone helping Israel particularly as the new United States administration, perhaps under pressure from the oil lobby, has begun a flirtation with the Arabs (including Egypt)?

It may of course be more than mere coincidence — any anti-British policy in the Middle East must benefit Russia. It may be that there is no more in it than that. It may be that the Egyptians honestly mean what they have been saying since 1948; that they would ally themselves with the Devil in order to get the British out. But having once got the British out, who will then help them to keep the Devil out should he arrive as an unwelcome guest and try to force his way in? Clearly, the operative word is "unwelcome."

Egyptian bombast should not always be taken at its face value; in the famous phrase their verbosity has an exuberance which is all too often intoxicating. But something must be done about MEDO before the details of evacuation from the Zone can be finalized.

STRIFE IN THE KIBBUTZ

Decision on Yad Hannah Vital to Hakkibutz Hameuhad

By DAVID BEN HADAR

"They will force us out of Yad Hannah only over our dead bodies," a young ex-Yiron follower of Sneh who had sought refuge in Yad Hannah stated recently.

"We will never allow the name of Hannah Szenes and Hakibbutz Hameuhad to be besmirched by anti-Zionists", Ahdut HaAvoda followers declared at the same time.

THESE statements, typical of many others appearing in the last few weeks in Dr. Sneh's Niv Hasmol on the one hand, and in "Al-Hamishmar" on the other, underline the gravity of the situation in the border kibbutz of Yad Hannah, where two opposing groups, each convinced of the justice of its stand, face each other uncompromisingly, both prepared for renewed tests in this "Little Triangle" holding.

Yad Hannah is more than just another settlement where political differences have led to strife and violence. Legal, political and moral implications are involved in events there which are unique in the history of the Kibbutz movement. The incident, therefore, deserves more careful attention than might at first be deemed necessary.

Yiron Group

The beginnings of the present tension at the kibbutz must be traced back to another post-war Hakibbutz Hameuhad settlement: Yiron, situated north of Safed near the Lebanese border. A section of the kibbutz, which had been founded by members of the Scout Movement and ex-soldiers from the veteran Jerusalem 'Moriah' battalion (which contained a considerable number of Stern Group members) soon developed political views far to the left of the official Hakibbutz Hameuhad line. Matters came to a head after the Prague trial: 80 members of the kibbutz, ejected for supporting Sneh's justification of the trial, went to Yad Hannah, a kibbutz founded by Jews from Hungary and named for Hannah Szeneh where only 30 members approved of the party line, and the remaining 60 supported the declarations of Dr. Sneh.

Sneh Rally Point

Thus reinforced, Yad Hannah became the first kibbutz in which Sneh adherents formed a large majority: followers of Sneh expelled from other kibbutzim (who number close on 100) now in Yad Hannah their rallying-point. The Communist party, naturally enough, was also interested and both Communists and followers of Sneh began to arrive at the kibbutz in ever-increasing numbers: Hakibbutz Hameuhad minority, feeling itself in a precarious position, appealed to the Secretariat of Hakibbutz Hameuhad for help.

Led by Benny Marshak, veteran Palmach 'commissar' from Givat Hashlosha, groups of Ahdut HaAvoda supporters were brought from their ideological Seminary and from Ceasaria, to support their comrades in the settlement, and made an unfinished hut their headquarters.

It was at this stage that disturbance broke out. When the reinforcements sought to enter the dining-hall — the nerve-centre of every settlement — the pro-Sneh majority barred their way. The argument developed into a fight, in which stones and iron bars were used by the 'defenders'. In the ensuing battle seven people were removed on stretchers, and many others were wounded. Order was restored only after a large contingent of Police arrived.

A committee of enquiry, sent by Merkaz Haklai, the Agricultural Workers' Union, subsequently decided that the ex-Yiron members be expelled and that all 'reinforcements', including those of Hakibbutz Hameuhad, should leave the settlement within seven days, and that a representative of both sides regulate the affairs of the kibbutz until a final settlement be found.

This "solution," however, did not satisfy either side, and did not attempt to answer the main question: to whom did the kibbutz belong? To the majority of the settlers who built the kibbutz and whose home it is, or to Hakibbutz Hameuhad who had received the land from the National Institutions, who supplied the settlers with equipment and loans and who bequeathed it its name? It is this question which the Merkaz Haklai will have to answer before any settlement at Yad Hannah can be made possible.

Ein Harod's Future

There are, however, further political implications. The Merkaz Haklai's decision will affect not only Yad Hannah but also that bastion of collective settlements, Ein Harod, for which Mapai and Mapam have been deadlocked for well over two years. There, too, Hakibbutz Hameuhad has been contending that the settlement belongs to the Movement, and not to the majority of settlers, which, in this case, are Mapai adherents. Thus, if the Mapai-majority of the Merkaz Haklai decide against the Sneh and Communist majority in Yad Hannah, they will be also, in effect, deciding against their own stand on Ein Harod. This quandary may well hasten the final settlement of the unhappy state of affairs at Ein Harod on the lines put forward recently by Avraham Harzfeld, and similar to the original suggestion of Hakibbutz Hameuhad, to decide the settlement according to numbers on each side, at least as a temporary solution.

Another aspect of the Yad Hannah affair is worrying many of Mapam's left-wing, who are asking themselves what right has Hakibbutz Hameuhad to decide that the Sneh-adherents in Yad Hannah are incapable of constructive pioneering and are, moreover, a danger to the country and should therefore be removed from a border-point? This assertion has indeed been hotly contested by the kibbutz's majority, who refute the statement that they are anti-Zionist. "We believe in the Zionist upbuilding of the country," they claim "but we oppose and denounce the unholy alliance of Zionism and Imperialism, and refuse to identify ourselves with present Zionist ideology."

Hakibbutz Hameuhad, on the other hand, believe it would be most dangerous for the entire kibbutz movement to allow a pro-Sneh settlement to exist. Such a kibbutz would serve as a centre and rallying point for all the dissenters and trouble-makers in the collective settlements, and would, moreover, form an undermining influence on all those left-wingers, who, like Riftin, Peri, or Barzilai, swallowed their beliefs for the sake of kibbutz unity. This is the reason for the unwavering determination to keep Yad Hannah in the fold.

Mapam Witch-Hunt

The resolve to root out Sneh and Communist influence from the ranks of Mapam can be seen from the strong-arm tactics used both in the kibbutzim and in the party branches, where a glorified anti-Sneh witch-hunt has been in progress since Sneh left the party. The latest incident at Ein Shomer, where 27 Sneh sympathisers went on hunger strike before agreeing to leave the kibbutz, is only an extreme case of similar incidents occurring at Carmia, Shuval, and to a lesser extent at Nirim, Harel, Tuba, Gat, and Lehavot Hanna.

These incidents are not a sign of any unique success of Sneh's Left Faction in the kibbutz movement. On the contrary, Hashomer Hatzair decided to rid itself of the Communist danger only after it discovered that less than eight per cent of the Movement's 11,000 members refused to endorse the party line. Yad Hannah remains the only kibbutz where the rebels form a majority and where the authority of the kibbutz movement has been defied with any success.

While neither side at Yad Hannah is prepared to yield to the other, it is clear that in the long run the majority will be forced to acquiesce in the demands of Hakibbutz Hameuhad who have already stopped all economic aid to the kibbutz.

East German Arms Speed-Up

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

BERLIN. —

WHATEVER the meaning and purpose of Mr. Malenkov's new "peace policy" there is no apparent inclination to slow down Soviet armament. On the contrary, indications here are that hesitation about the open proclamation of an East German Army has now come to an end.

In fact, the Soviet Government seems to have decided to counter the plans for West German rearmament in the framework of the European Army by the creation of a technically integrated army group, under Russian command, out of the satellite forces facing Western Germany — the East Germans and the Czechs.

Such an arrangement would be paralleled by the reported creation of a joint Soviet command for the satellite forces facing the countries of the new Balkan Pact — Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

The decision on the joint Czech-German force appears to have been taken in Stalin's lifetime, about two months ago. Soviet Marshal Govorov, who then held the title of second deputy War Minister, is known to have paid a flying visit to Czechoslovakia at that time. A report which is taken seriously by experts here claims that he went there to meet Czech and East German representatives at Karlovy Vary, where the Soviet Army has long maintained an advance staff with authority to advise and inspect Czech forces. According to the report, the talks lead to a detailed military agreement about supplies of Soviet-type armaments from Czechoslovakia for Eastern Germany, common training rules for both forces, and exchange of instructors for specialized weapons, all under Soviet supervision.

Military Value

Apart from its military value for speeding the development of the new East German Army and ensuring coordinated staff work, supplies and training, such an agreement would also help the Soviet Union in overcoming Czech and Polish distrusts of any large and well-equipped German force. This distrust, which has been constantly fed by the high rate of desertion from the People's Police, has repeatedly slowed down the development of the East German army in the past and has caused the need for a disproportionately large number of Soviet officers to control the Germans. By letting the Czechs partake in controlling the Germans, within an integrated Army Group, the Russians would decrease their distrust, save some of their own personnel, and moreover automatically strengthen their grip on the Czech forces as well: for they would indirectly acquire the same degree of control over them as they already exercise in Eastern Germany. Marshal Govorov, or whoever else is finally assigned to the post, would thus be, in a slightly different form, for the Czech and German Armies what Marshal Rokossovsky has become for the Polish forces — and what, according to the Balkan reports, Marshal Koniev is to become for the Balkan satellites.

Indirect confirmation that these matters are now acute comes from the political field. It was noted as an indication of impending military decisions that Russia was represented at President Gottwald's funeral in Prague by her Defence Minister, Marshal Bulganin. It is no less noteworthy that the East German representative in Moscow, Rudolf Appelt, is now persistently rumoured as the most likely candidate for the permanent succession to the former East German Foreign Minister, Georg Dertinger, who now awaits his trial as a traitor. For Appelt is a Sudetan German ex-member of the Czech parliament, who came to Moscow as a representative of the Czech, not the German Communist Party.

At any rate, preparations for proclaiming the East German Army are now going full speed ahead. Though no immediate steps were taken at the meeting of the "People's Chamber" which followed the final West German Bundestag vote in favour of the European Defence Treaty, a campaign of "spontaneous resolutions" demanding the creation of "national armed forces" has since started throughout the Soviet zone of Germany, and Deputy Premier Otto Nuschke has allegedly confirmed that a "defence law" will be put before the Chamber after Easter. This renaming will make little difference to the internal life of the existing units of the military People's Police, but it will permit more open and hence more speedy expansion, will facilitate development of the armaments industry, and finally will allow quicker preparations for conscription.

NO 'JEWISH VOTE' IN S. AFRICA

By ELIAS M. EPSTEIN

AUTUMN in Johannesburg is comparable with our summer, even in the plains. Occasional "sun-showers" of rain hardly cool the atmosphere. One is therefore apt to forget that winter is approaching just as it comes as a surprise to learn that the north exposure will bring the sun into your room. Of course, we passed the equator since leaving Israel, but the announcement in Hebrew and English on the El-Al plane, was our only evidence.

South Africa is in the throes of an exciting Parliamentary election. The Nationalists, now in power, are being challenged by the United Party, which is by all accounts very well organised. Foreign opinion, to the extent that it is interested in South Africa, concentrates on the colour issue, with its wide and deep implications. But as far as an outsider can judge, this is not the real issue of the election for the five-term Parliament; it is recognized that in essence there is no fundamental antagonism between the Nationalists and the United Party in their respective attitudes towards the non-European population in the Union. The controversy between the rival parties as reflected in their propaganda centres around the Government's methods of dealing with the constitutional aspect of a very sore problem.

It is not unusual to hear from non-partisans that a change of Government would not imply the inception of a policy divergent from the present one on this question. How far the United Party, if elected to power, would depart from the Government's line on immigration and economic matters, is also a subject for speculation. It might well be only a difference in degree. Probably English rather than German immigration would be encouraged but however obvious it may appear to a foreigner that there is plenty of room for more people in South Africa, there are no overt signs of a desire for large scale immigration among the settled population.

No Jewish note has been injected into this election, and I believe that the South African Jewish vote will not go exclusively to any one party. Of the ten Jewish candidates, one is Labour, two Independent, and the rest United Party. Of the last group five have been returned unopposed. There are two women among the Jewish candidates, Mrs. Suzman of Johannesburg, who will sit for the first time, and a former M.P., Mrs. Bertha Solomon, (the mother of Mrs. M. Comay) who has visited Israel.

There is unanimity among Jews that the present Government has been most sympathetic and co-operative towards Israel. Nor does this attitude appear superficial. The visits to Israel of leading personalities, including ministers and organised groups of Afrikaner pastors, suggest real friendliness. It is true that Israel lies geographically on a route of strategic concern to South Africa, but this is not the basis of the interest and support which has been shown. It is very similar to that of non-Jewish American collaboration in furthering the Jewish development of Palestine; the influence of the Old Testament,

Johannesburg Re-Visited

and on the other hand, the feeling, even stronger here, that we too waged a war against Imperialism.

There is no reason to suppose that a change of Government would introduce any departure in South Africa's policy towards Israel. Although many Jews are active in the election, they are active as South African citizens.

Conducted under conditions which in certain respects resemble the American elections, the contest is being held with much zest on both sides, perhaps just because the differences are so largely concerned with methods rather than with policy.

The streets of Johannesburg show no sign of the talked-about business depression. The local wool crisis has been overcome; There is much building. Almost every vacant lot is in the hands of surveyors or builders. Comparatively new buildings have been pulled down to be succeeded by more modern "skyscrapers" of eight and more storeys in height. Not without reason has it been asked why the Golden City needs to imitate New York. It covers an area as large as London, the suburbs stretching into lovely wooded countryside.

This is a rich country, not only in gold but in other natural resources — land, water, timber. Yet it must manufacture many items, and cannot afford to export meat. Labour is cheap but the general cost of living is not low. The influx of capital is an economic factor. The shadow of the racial conflict looms large. The deserted streets after five p.m. are a strange phenomenon in so large a city. The other day a white man was robbed in the morning in the heart of town. No-one treats the racial tension lightly, and even the perspicacious and worried of Israel seem to pale before the grave enigma which faces the white man here. No-one has yet found a practical, let alone an ideal solution.

The Jewish community is not entirely at ease about its internal affairs. Inevitably the intensity of enthusiasm for the Jewish State has inclined to ebb. This has not prejudiced practical work for Israel. This year's Israel United Appeal is expected to raise as much as the last campaign. The Jewish National Fund is expanding; many other projects and institutions are given support. But Zionists are worried about certain disquieting manifestations in Israel. Besides the relatively substantial number of immigrants there are those who return, unable to adjust themselves, and their experiences have sometimes been discouraging. In contacts with South African Jews here, those entitled to be called "Israelis" do not always acquit themselves with credit. The extraordinary generosity and forbearing of the Jews here is apt to be exploited. These are flaws and flecks which sometimes assume undue significance. The very regard which local Jewry has for Israel makes it the more sensitive.

The realization that the building of Israel is bound to take a long time has reinforced the argument for more Zionist education. This has not been fully accepted by a section of the community which, perhaps for the very same reason, is now stressing the needs of local institutions which they fear may get neglected. The difference in viewpoint has been epitomized in the demand for more support for Jewish Day Schools and in the opposition to such schools the argument of the danger of segregation has been heard. The pattern of the Jewish Welfare Fund in the USA is invoked. And so in a community as munificent as this one, £30,000 are lacking to expand the existing Jewish school network.

A further aspect of the matter is the relative lack of Jewish cultural life. Jewish literature is not encouraged, and the Jewish Book Week, which is a feature of the cultural life of Jewish communities in the Diaspora, is not observed. Jewish music is not encouraged, and the Jewish Music Festival, which is a feature of the cultural life of Jewish communities in the Diaspora, is not observed. Jewish art is not encouraged, and the Jewish Art Festival, which is a feature of the cultural life of Jewish communities in the Diaspora, is not observed.

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DEPARTURES

FROM APRIL 5 — APRIL 11

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN.	0115	P.A.I.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
April 5	1145	P.A.I.	Rome, Madrid, London
	2000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
	2150	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
MON.	0045	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen
April 6	0900	EL AL	Nicosia
	0915	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	2110	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	2150	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
TUES.	0400	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
April 7	0900	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1300	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1810	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1330	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
WED.	0115	P.A.I.	Karachi, Calcutta
April 8	2000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Port Sudan, Khartoum
THURS.	0140	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
April 9	0300	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	0315	AIR CEYLON	London
	0400	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	0700	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	0900	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milano, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1300	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1145	P.A.I.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London
	1500	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	2100	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London
FRI.	0630	P.A.I.	Rome, Paris, New York
April 10	2000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
SAT.	0400	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Sydney
April 11			

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUES.	1430	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
April 7			

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By KENNETH HARRIS

AN Islamic centre and mosque, where Americans can see the "cultural legacy" of the Moslem East to the West is nearing completion among the embassies and residencies at Washington's Massachusetts Avenue. In addition to being a place of worship for Washington's 1,000 Moslems, it will include a museum and library. Classes in Islamic culture and lectures by Moslem and Christian scholars will be available.

Although Moslems have mosques in several American cities, the new one in Washington will be the first completely authentic one. The white limestone building, I am told, is designed in pure Islamic architectural style, with mosaics, graceful arched windows and fretted ornamentation, colonnades and fountains. The call to prayer will be uttered five times a day from a slender 160-foot minaret.

The basic design was supplied by Egyptian architects. Turkey has supplied decorative tiles. Eleven Moslem nations have sponsored the foundation, in the hope that the centre will symbolize not only the solidarity of the Moslem world, but also the friendship which exists between Christians and Moslems.

With the ancient and authentic Islamic architecture, however, go modern innovations. The basement includes an acoustically tiled auditorium complete with a cinematograph projection room. Modern facilities are provided for the thorough ablutions required of Moslem worshippers. The entire building will be air-conditioned, and the traditional call to prayer from the minaret will be an electrical recording broadcast over a loudspeaker system.

Motorized Skis

THE snag about skiing, from the point of view of Mr. Stanley Van Voorhees of Los Angeles, is that having got down the side of the mountain on your skis you must, if you want to do it all over again, either climb your way up again or return on the ski tow. He is now able to provide a third alternative — "power" skis, which drive you back up under their own steam — or, rather, their own gasoline.

Mr. Van Voorheer's skis have, in addition to the ordinary surface for downhill use, a pair of motor-driven endless belts with strong bristles on them, the bristles pointing to the rear for traction. The gasoline engine, looking rather like the thing you see on outboard-engined motor-boats, is worn on the skier's back. Two drive-shafts run down from it, one to each ski, and the drive is taken up and transmitted to the caterpillars through a bearing just behind the heel. When coming downhill the skier can snap the driving-belts into a kind of outrigger position. The capacity of the tank is about 12 pints. With a full load, Mr. Van Voorhees must come down a steep hill like a bat out of hell.

Push-Button Booking

I went into the American Airlines booking office in New York last week and asked if the clerk could book me a seat for Washington. Instead of picking up her telephone and ringing the terminal she pressed three buttons out of a couple of dozen or so on the keyboard of a little machine about half the size of a typewriter. Within two or three seconds, a light flashed on the keyboard, and she said, "That's O.K."

This is the first use I have seen made of the "Magnetronic Reservisor." It works like this: the clerk at the counter puts into the machine a plate keyed — i.e. cut into a certain shape — for your destination. Then she presses keys representing flight number, date, and number of seats required.

This information is fed to the Brain Centre — several miles away at La Guardia Airport. The centre of this enormous electronic machine is the Memory Drum which maintains a constant up-to-the-minute inventory of all seats. It consists of a big drum or cylinder on which are thousands of tiny magnetized areas. As the drum revolves, sensitive pick-up needs which have been "fed" with information from the reservisor back in New York react to the magnetic patterns which the drum presents, interpreting them in terms of seats reserved or available. There are 44 miles of wire and five million soldered connections in this part of the equipment.

ONE of the peculiarities about jet aeroplanes, I am told, is that the better the overflow, the longer the runway the jet plane needs to take off. Several Atlantic States airports are now preparing to lengthen their runway slightly.

"A jet engine sucks up an enormous amount of air, using oxygen along with its fuel. When all is hot, it is 'thin' and contains appreciably less oxygen per cubic metre. An engine in hot overflow therefore takes longer to suck in the requisite amount of oxygen and must run further along the ground before it is running strongly enough to take off. In the middle of a New York summer, it is estimated here, a jet air-liner, capable of carrying 75 people, may need a runway of 10,000 feet — almost double, for length needed for an ordinary plane of that capacity."

OPEN

DUTCH PREMIERE OF ISRAEL FILM

AMSTERDAM. —

THE premiere in Holland of the Israel film 'Faithful City' was given last week in Amsterdam under the auspices of the Israel Legation for members of the Consular Corps and hundreds of representatives of the local Jewish community.

The film has been most sympathetically received by the Dutch press, though some of the critics point out that technically it is not perfect. The only paper to object to its alleged political character is the Communist daily 'De Waarheid' which considers the film to be another proof that Israel is enslaved to American capitalism.

Though considering himself well-informed about what is going on in Israel today, "De-Waarheid" reviewer's historical and geographical knowledge of Israel seems rather weak. He writes about a Youth Aliya home in Jerusalem, "The scene is in a kibbutz in 1948, before the war against Arabia (sic!) was a fact."

H. BOAS

Round the Exhibitions in Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv

Varied Spring Show

THERE is nothing vernal about the "Spring" Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists" which opened last Saturday at the Artist's House in Jerusalem. This is a solid and well tempered exhibition of artists, well-known and liked for many years. If (obviously as a seasonal concession) some newcomers were invited, they are, with a single exception, not yet ripe for exhibition. The scanty element of surprise in this spring show is not supplied by young artists, but by some of the masters whose styles have undergone interesting changes.

Jacob Steinhardt, who has for some years exhibited mainly woodcuts, sent three oils, two of which show a complete change of composition heralded by his recent graphics. In "Rachel" and "Psalm" there is a free flow of line, a new, strong and direct approach to the biblical theme. Up to now one always had the impression that Jacob Steinhardt saw the Bible through dusty Ghetto spectacles. Never before has he accomplished the intense beauty of "Psalms."

Dream City

Mordechai Levanon's "Safad" is another of this visionary painter's lovely and lovable dream cities. In "Near the Rocks" he applied his depthless vertical composition to an industrial theme with some success. In "Quarry" he went a step further and limited himself to two strictly defined and clearly composed figures. This picture shows an entirely new tendency full of great promise.

In "Israel Landscape" Ruth Bamberger succeds in applying her efficiency to straight landscape painting. While the "Swiss Landscape" vacillates between a poster and a Van Gogh, the former shows that this gifted artist has found the style she has so long been looking for.

Immanuel Gran was not so successful in trying to reorganize his technique under the influence of Mordechai Ardon. Form can be translated into colour, but in Gran's "Landscape" form has simply disintegrated.

Another painter strongly influenced by Mordechai Ardon is Rifka Rieger. She has discovered colour under the master's guidance and has acquired a new and free technique. Of her three pictures I consider the "still-life" to be the most successful. In her portraits Rifka Rieger should avoid glaring and unorganic distortion. The "Blue-eyed girl" is so well painted and lovely in colour that one forgives the extended neck, but in "Women is Red" the squinting eyes are merely irritating.

Yo'ezer Pins' "Moonlit Ein Karem" has all the qualities of his graphics. His "Clown" pictures are a mistake. He did not succeed in showing the inherent tragedy of the old clowns, but ended in a blind alley of mediocre naturalism. However, such mistakes can happen to the best of artists.

Yona Mach's "Jerusalem" has strong poster-appeal. His two "Jerusalem" pictures take their cue from Stella Steradi's painting of the day before yesterday. There is a noble beauty about the three pictures by I. Aschheim. My selection is "Church in Nazareth," which has crystalline transparency in composition and colour. Of Greta Erlanauer's two "Compositions" the "Escape" is my choice. The "Self-Portrait" does not show her at her best. These three pictures, however, do not give more than an impression of her talents; a show of Greta Erlanauer's work is overdue. Another extremely gifted woman of whose work one would like to see more than occasional contributions to large exhibitions, is M. Lange-Aschheim.

Lovely Still-Life

Avigdor Arikha is represented by a "still-life" which, to my taste, is the loveliest picture in this exhibition. Kurt Singer, "Israel's Guardi," has sent three of his friendly and charming landscapes. A sunny "Nazareth" and a rosy "Sunrise in the Judean Hills," are Ludwig Blum's contribution. If Blum would consent to show more of his experimental work rather than the "saleable" pictures, our opinion of this painter, whose technique is masterly, would undergo a remarkable change.

The "Portrait of M. Levanon" by Joseph Glick is a poor painting, particularly, when one remembers Levanon's self portrait. Helena Barth has sent a "Still life" and a "Street" that are noble and subdued — very nearly too much so. I liked Yehoshua Hass' colourful "Haifa Port." Shlomo Vitkin failed to combine abstract and surrealist elements in "Two Busts." The "Portrait" strikes one as uncharacteristic and unfinished. In the "Landscape," unhampered by undigested mannerism, Vitkin is at his best. There is a fine little "Garden" by Elsenberg and a conventional "Flower Piece" by Levy-Ophel.

Among the younger generation the strongest impression is made by the gifted Schatz trio. Bezalel Schatz has sent three pieces, previously seen and reviewed in his Bezalel exhibition. The "Acre" compositions by Louise Schatz are daring and amazing. Rahara Schatz' interesting technique of combining transparent plastic and wire will I think always remain more suitable for applied art than for independent compositions such as "East" and "Fugue" show at the exhibition.

Young Talent

The only agreeable surprise among the newcomers comes from I. Pugatz. Both his works, the "Girl with Doll" and the "Man between Green and Purple are extremely interesting in colour and composition. Moreover, this young artist has learned to paint. There is also pictorial quality in Benjamin's "Red-haired Women," but the combination of her hair, grave face and turpis-nose hurt the eye. The primitivity of Galia Pillis does not disguise her technical incompetence. The same is true of T. Mesbe, whose mannerisms cannot hide his deficiencies. J. Nathan simplified "Towers and Staircases" into a chequered table-cloth, whilst Miriam Baruch failed to create an organic patterns in "Roses" because she did not understand the basic rhythm of the petals.

TA.F.M.

(Watercolours and sculptures of this comprehensive exhibition will be reviewed in a second article.)

Frenkel's Lively Safad

BEFORE leaving for a protracted stay in France, Itzhak Frenkel is holding a one-man show at the Katz Galleries of works executed in the last year. The paintings are nearly all water-colours — an unusual medium for this painter — and all are variations on the theme of Safad where Frenkel has made his home for several years.

This is a lively and even exhilarating show since Frenkel sees Safad in brilliant colours and his clever exploitation of the white paper background gives added luminosity. He explains that he tries to capture the "gay mysticism" of the town with its medieval streets, bright light and dark mountain beyond, and in certain sketches such as the "Gate of Safad" with its tilting lines, he succeeds.

The works may be divided into two types: simple water-colours in broad washes and those in which this medium is allied to pastel and a sort of scraping process is used to give a variety of textures to the painting. Among the first type there is a beautifully direct and powerful vista of the town with two trees dominant in the foreground (No. 18) and a number of general views of Safad painted with great assurance.

There is a whole series, very charming in colour and design, of smaller works with street scenes as the motif (Nos. 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33) in which the painter uses a yellow line to encircle the various objects depicted and this with the lightly touched-in colour patterns gives an engaging air of gaiety and freshness.

Mr. Frenkel plans to take a number of the works now being shown to Paris for exhibition there.

S.W.

Shemi's Search

THE Menahem Shemi (Schmidt) Exhibition, sponsored by the Israel Museums Association, now at the Haifa Municipal Museum, gives a fitting survey of the work of Haifa's most distinguished painter who died in 1951 at the premature age of 54. These pictures clarify his artistic development over 30 years. Schmidt, to give him the name by which we knew him, was always at his ease with colour. His real problem lay in control of detail, and his life became a continuous search for composition.

In his first period, from 1920 to about 1934, he was obviously under post-impressionist influence. "The Artist's Wife" (No. 1) even contains the Cezanne apples. His best work at that time, the portraits, appear in low, almost ascetic tones. Light is expressed by the traditional method of applying another layer of paint, leaving certain portions untouched. "Three Women in Vine St." (No. 7) is classical in its formal discipline; the bridge serves to brace the whole picture. The next period, from 1935 to 1942, spontaneously bursts into light with the sheer joy of living. Schmidt flits through the entire spirit of modern French painting but without slavish imitation. His composition has become less rigid. Typical are "Bograshov St." (No. 21) and "Tiberias" (No. 22).

The years 1942 to 1945 saw the artist on military service in Cyrenaica and Italy. The ceaseless search has become even less rigid but returns to the early low tones. In this time of further experiment, Schmidt must have acquired his immense admiration for Henry Moore. I always thought it to be connected with the quest for form but some of the Cyrenaica paintings bear a faint resemblance to Moore's "air shelter" work.

The last period, the "Safad" one, from 1945 until Schmidt's death, swings completely to the Indian and Persian styles. Only in a few cases such as "Landscape with Yellow House" (No. 61) can one trace a European composition. Instead he abandons himself to a vast mosaic of harmonised fairy colour "View with Donkey Rider" No. 36, "Spring in Safad No. 46, "Sitting Women" No. 57 etc.) that once again bubbles with life.

This Exhibition is the pictorial story of how one man, born and educated in Russia, settled in new surroundings, set out to acclimatise himself and did so in terms of art.

H.

Radio Review

Brightening Features

THE other day, I sat with members of Kol Yisrael's programme staff and listened to a recording of a B.B.C. programme dealing with the migration of animals. None of us was a zoologist or had any particular interest in the subject yet we were all held spellbound for half an hour. The technique was deceptively simple: there were no effects or "mood music" but the feature was written for several voices representing various scientists with an occasional "common man."

After listening, the question was asked "Why could not the subjects given in "Science Studio" be given a similar treatment?"; and the answer was duly forthcoming "First and foremost for budgetary reasons." Science Studio continues to be scientific and studious. The excellent material it contains is written and delivered by scientists and professors without any real radio direction or production. The result is cavalare to the general. The listener requires a definite personal interest to listen to the series regularly. Ideally however the cultural feature is the result of three factors: a consultant scientist, a professional radio writer and competent actors. These three can very rarely be rolled into one, and I know of no instance that has succeeded in this country. The expert rarely possesses the knack of popular radio writing and seldom the correct delivery.

Popular Education

Budgetary considerations make it impossible to replace the daily 'Science Studio' with a properly-written and acted feature. In addition, there are not enough actors and writers to meet such a challenge. But it is not impossible to produce a feature regularly — once a fortnight or once a month — on some general cultural topic, whether it be science, art, history, literature, biography etc. The sole object of such a feature should be popular education, and it should not have to be linked to an anniversary or a Jewish theme. The budget could be found by giving it the status of an evening feature plus a repeat broadcast in the children's hour.

Unfortunately there are few writers capable of tackling this type of feature (what is being done to grasp new ones?) but the obvious choice is Amemar Achi-Hazani. This talented young writer has recently been snowed under with requests to write features and the consequence has been an inevitable superficiousness and deterioration. If he were asked to write half the number of programmes, and each one was repeated (once for the children) his work would have a chance to improve and his talent to develop. He has a flair for educational subjects and has the ability to make an important contribution, if not ever-exploited.

"The Youth of David Copperfield" was the dickens of a good production. It was performed by the Jerusalem Children's Radio Group which contains some brilliant performers under the able direction of A. A. Wolf. The acting ability of some of the children is most remarkable and convincing, and the performances of this group are generally highly successful. The condensation of David Copperfield's youth into half an hour inevitably resulted in an episodic and inadequate treatment. Moreover, the whole context is strange for the youth of this country; they need new terms of reference and these should have been provided in the form of an introductory note on Dickens and the objects of his book. The most interesting revelation that emerged from this production was that David Copperfield in his happier moments used to hum tunes from "Oklahama."

Pick of next week's listening: Handl's "Exodus from Egypt" (tomorrow at 11): The Blessing of the Sun (Second Programme) Tuesday at 8.30): Mendelssohn concert (Tuesday at 9): Music by Stravinsky (Wednesday at 12.30): Benny Goodman programme (Thursday at 10.05).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 463, 313 & 232 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew 7 a.m. (tomorrow, 8.30 a.m.), 1.00 a.m., 1.55, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.30 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.10 a.m. Service. 6.33 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down.

10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.00 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.46 Break for Music. 1.50 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 3.50 Close Down.

4.10 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Piano Concerto No. 2 (Beethoven); Symphony No. 6 (Beethoven). 7.00 Variety. 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Songs. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Overture "La Piata Gardiana" (Mozart), The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor: Bruno Walter; "Harold in Italy," (Berlioz); The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Serge Koussevitzky, Soloist: William Primrose; Symphony No. 7 (Prokofiev) The N.Y. Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Arthur Rodzinsky. 10.30 Songs. 11.45 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 9.40 Songs (R)). 9.00 Morning Concert: Concerto, Clarinet, Mozart, Camilla & Copeland 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Halls "Israel in Egypt" (Handel). 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Cinemas and Theatre. 1.05 Programme Announcements. 1.45 Classical Records (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music (R). 4.35 Opera: "Samson and Delilah" (Saint Saens).

SECOND PROGRAMME

463, 232, 43.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. Francais 2.00 p.m.

Today: 5.30 p.m. Programme for Youngsters. 6.00 Music (R). 6.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Programme Announcements. 4.50 Folk Dances (R). 5.55 Talk. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (31.3 M.): 11.15 a.m. Readings and Legends. 11.30 Music. 11.45 The Jerusalem Forum.

Tomorrow 11.15 Programme Highlights. 11.30 Matevu Matka. 11.35 "Heard & Read." 12.05 Songs.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.6, 216, 225 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Opera. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Bible Reading. 7.45 Friday Night Concert. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Debut Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Music. 7.30 Variety. 7.50 Today's Events. 7.55 Saturday Night Programme. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.30 News. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.97 & 30.51 M.): 6.30-7.30 p.m. News. News Talk. British Affairs.

Tomorrow (6.30-7.30 p.m. Magen. Parliamentary Review. Programme Parade. London Letter.

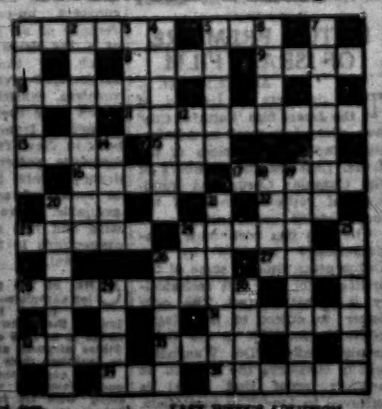
VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programmes, 6-6.30 p.m. (13, 16, 19 & 25 M.): The Song Album. Tomorrow Education in America.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 4. Fiddle. 7. Clothed. 8. Ogress. 10. Trite. 11. Coat. 14. Scale. 15. Fern. 16. Bog. 17. Sun. 18. Bows. 21. Grenadier. 23. Goat. 24. Wed. 27. Hold. 29. Tuns. 32. Fete. 33. Aspen. 34. Repast. 35. Statesman. 36. Rasher.

DOWN. — 1. Scare. 2. Braid. 3. Slit. 4. Flue. 5. Dice. 6. Lean. 9. Gamble. 11. Bird. 12. Bacon. 13. C-grade. 15. Fog. 19. Sir. 20. Tuba. 26. Rasp. 21. Cod. 22. Dad. 23. Gamer. 24. Ibex. 25. Ores. 28. Opus. 31. Hunt. 32. Fish. 33. Ass(Ada).

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS — 1. Wife without? 5. Inspect the fleece. 8. An old highest place. 9. Member of an upside. 10. Living and sewing. 12. Let a cab. 13. No arrangement obtains. 17. Old wife of Abel but a shadow. 18. Before sewn for an Irishman. 19. Not what to do at the sale. 21. Are ex-pense bound by it? 22. Nothing but Gas a century? 23. The ship-owner's sub-23. Possibly serve the wounds. 24. Try to weave. 26. Try grow slender. 27. The country for hops. 28. Obviously not a grey-haired collier. 31. Runners, nevertheless. 32. It's some Belgians. 33. Dispose for a song. 34. Part of St. Ramona. 35. Cranks. 36. Shred, not dam.

DOWN — 1. Minus like tea. 2. Poem novelty. 3. A dangerous gas when on fire. 4. Hint idly, with 2nd? 5. Fur in Gothland. 6. A hollow cavity? 7. Gas or grape. 11. Even if used it if you had like a cave. 14. A little prisoner. 15. Bun to consist for some the other person. 16. It relates to the question. 20. Can you get everything in this place of fumigation? 21. Horse reckon to a general? 24. Believe go on it. 25. Recalled already we have. 26. His may be subject. 29. The diner's guided? 30. Valley where land is produced.

JERUSALEM ACADEMY'S FIRST DANCE RECITAL

Classic design is emphasized by an Academy ensemble. Photo by Meyerowitz

The following is part of a letter sent to the New Jerusalem Conservatoire and Academy of Music by the Secretary of the Teachers' Federation.

THE performance by the pupils of your Academy at the Y.M.C.A. was a surprising and edifying experience. In this I am no doubt expressing the sentiment of all the parents and young folk who filled the hall to capacity.

The orchestra's performance, conducted by the composer Hanoch Ya'acobi, was very impressive and dances performed by the pupils of Hassia Levy exquisite. "The Scroll of Esther" dance was an entertaining parody and it was pleasant to see small children portray Ahasverus, Esther, Mordecai, couriers, horses and clowns in Purim costume. Although it was rather late, the audience enjoyed the Purim atmosphere and were impressed by the labour put into the preparations by the school director and teaching staff.

Most of the performances reached a very high standard, a tribute to the teachers who did their utmost to make a complete job.

Owing to a microphone fault, it was impossible to record the explanations given by the directors and Miss Dostrovsky. But the pleasant combination of dance and music was exhilarating and we look forward to more performances of this kind, which should prove a boon for the pupils and develop aesthetic appreciation among the general public.

New Auditorium for Tel Aviv

ON Sunday the corner-stone of the Tel Aviv Municipality's Auditorium to be built near the Habimah Theatre, will be laid. The auditorium will include a concert hall with a seating capacity of 3,000, much needed by the Israel Philarmonic Orchestra; the number of Tel Aviv subscribers has rapidly grown to 10,000 and concerts have to be repeated several times.

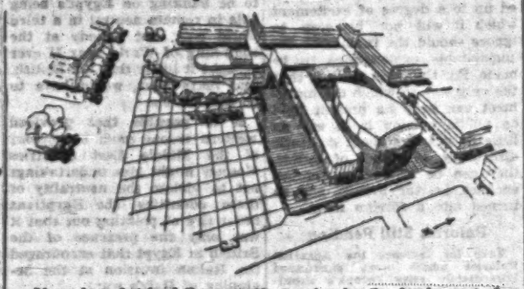
The building funds are to be provided by the Municipality, with the American Fund for Israel contributing generously. The hall will be mainly reserved for I.P.O. concerts, but will also be available for lectures and meetings.

Plans for the concert hall were designed by Messrs. Karmi and Rechter. The latter told THE POST that the new hall will be erected in the north east corner of the grounds with the main front and the entrance facing south on to a small park to be planted next to the Habimah building. The north western corner will include another small park, a hall for chamber-music concerts with a capacity of about 400, and an open air cafe, as a connecting link between the chamber music hall and the great concert hall. As this whole section is on a higher level than the southern area (including the Habimah Theatre) car parking space will be underground, beneath the concert hall, and an air-raid shelter will offer room for more than 2,000 persons.

The interior construction will be different from any other concert hall in the world, Mr. Rechter asserts. Originally the design provided for an amphitheatre. Later, however, this did not appear practical because of the hall's size. There are therefore stalls and one balcony which, in contrast to orthodox style, is connected with the stalls by ascending gangways.

In this way the unity of the hall will be maintained. The stage will offer space not only for the orchestra, but also for an additional choir and for ballet performances. Finally, an orchestra pit will offer room for accompanying orchestras. The front of the stage will have a width of 22½ metres. It is hoped Mr. Rechter concludes, that the new concert hall may be ready for the I.P.O. in less than three years. Building will commence two or three weeks after the corner-stone ceremony.

Mo.



Above is a sketch of the approximate plans for the development of the Habimah area bordered by Rehov Dizengoff (right), Shderot Ben Zion (left), and Rehov Tarsat (foreground.) At the back of the Habimah building are steps leading to the higher level of the northern half of the terrain. The construction on pillars is the cafe, behind it the big concert hall, and connected with the cafe to the left (west), the small concert hall.

'STAR-GAZING'

SUMMER Time will be introduced this month, but in this article we retain Standard Time, which is nearer to the actual or "true time." In Jerusalem true time is in advance of Standard Time by 20 minutes (as previously described) and therefore behind Summer Time by 40 minutes.

At 9.30 and 7.30 p.m. respectively, Regulus (Alpha Leonis) is exactly in the south, i.e. in the meridian. Arcturus and Spica (Alpha virginis) have risen above the horizon. (It has already been mentioned that the stars are nominated by a Greek letter and the name of the constellation). In Virgo, (the virgin) we find at present Saturn, easily recognised by its conspicuously steady light and by the fact that, apart from Spica, no other bright star is to be found in Virgo. Saturn is in opposition at the 14th; as it is exactly opposite the sun, it rises at sunset and sets at sunrise. Its magnitude is then 0.5, while that of Spica is only 1.2, i.e. Saturn is twice as bright as the latter.

Between Regulus on one side and Spica and Arcturus on the other (the three stars form a large isosceles triangle), a sharp eye may pick out a large number of small stars arranged in a bunch: Berenice's hair, or Coma Berenice. This constellation appears especially charming if seen through opera glasses or binoculars, rather than through a large telescope.

As far as I know this is the only constellation to which the ancients gave a name not taken from mythology, but from history. Berenice, wife of Ptolemy III (King of Egypt in the third century B.C.E.) was famed for the beauty of her hair. Once when her husband set out on a dangerous campaign, the queen vowed that she would sacrifice her hair to the Gods in gratitude for his safe return. She kept her vow and the hair was handed over to the priest of the temple. The King was furious and to pacify him the priest declared that the Queen's hair had already been transferred to heaven. "There its beauty could be enjoyed forever by mankind" and he pointed to a constellation of stars the slightly oval shape of which, with some effort of the imagination, could be said to resemble hair. Since that time the constellation has been known by the name of Coma Berenices.

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FOR SALE Piano clavier "Petroff," almost new. Write P.O.B. 103, Tel Aviv. No intermediaries.

IRON, used, good condition, American-made, automatic — IL.15. Write No. 113, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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STAMPS Purchase-Sale Exchange. O. Aptaker, 9 Rehov Hehalutz, Haifa.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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EDITING proofreading, rewriting, translating, from Hebrew/Yiddish into English. Apply No. 22134, P.O.B. 46, Haifa.

EXCHANGE of FLATS

Can Police Prevent Crime?

By Gerda L. Cohen

THE appointment of a Committee to enquire into juvenile delinquency — its cause and possible cure — is designed to advance public understanding and help to quell the hysterical reaction of some citizens threatened with danger to peace and property.

The first question posed to the committee is whether the danger really has increased. True, the number of offences committed by children in the nine to 18 age groups rose by 37 per cent in 1952, according to police statistics. However, one should not assume that the number of offenders increased likewise: one child can be charged on a dozen counts in the same year, and be included in the statistics a dozen times. Nevertheless, discounting that some 20 per cent of children brought to trial were not strangers in the court, figures tell that more young people are breaking the law than the rise in population will account for.

Children without places to play run wild in Tel Aviv-Jaffa's streets. Photo by Merlin

Lower Rate

Agitated advocates of "stern measures" may be glad to learn that Israel has a much lower crime rate, juvenile or adult, than England, the U.S., or other well-policed and presumably law-abiding lands. On the other hand, there is every reason to fear that the crime-rate here will continue its ascent; world experience shows that peak likelihood for anti-social behaviour occurs in early manhood. Youth Aliya and immigration of Oriental families burdened with many children has turned Israel's population picture upside down. Consequently, an unusual concentration of 18 to 18 year olds will become more and more apparent, providing a pointer to the reason why in 1950-51, immigrant children were 6.5 per cent of those brought to trial, whereas by 1953 the percentage had jumped to 26.5. Over half of the offenders were at the "dangerous age".

Only a small proportion of all police-files opened concern children: last year, 30,259 offences were committed by adults, and 3,670 by children, including infiltrators. Relationship expressed in actual figures, rather than percentages, often gives a truer picture. To read that young pickpockets have increased during 1951-52 by 126.4 per cent is very alarming, until we discover that there were 120 cases in '52, compared with 53 the previous year.

The same objection applies to statistical measurement of crime in general: At the end of 1951, for example, the police reported a 43 per cent rise in the number of crimes; included within the total, however, was a 267 per cent increase in black market offences. Since the Government has switched to rationing by purse more than by coupon-book, a steep decline in black market offences can be prophesied: the black market was bleached overnight.

The world over, a horrible murder or a riot goes hand in hand with demands for harsher punishment and more C.I.D. men. Israel is no exception: just a year ago, Herut-incited mobbing of the Knesset emboldened the then Minister of Justice, Dr. Joseph, to pour scorn on a lenient judiciary. And after judicial annoyance had cooled, sterner penalties for assault on the police were indeed enacted. A crop of pathological crimes, and mob-tactics at Labour Exchanges have again prompted the Minister of Police to plead for enrollment of 600 more constables; Mr. Shitreet considers the Force understaffed with 5,580 men. Although many Knesset members followed the normal instinct by advocating longer prison-terms and execution of the death penalty, caution restrained the House from complying with Mr. Shitreet's request, or lengthening sentences.

Police Efficiency

The Committee on delinquency will have to decide for itself whether the police are efficient, and whether greater efficiency would mean less crime. A glimpse of how the Israel police work left this reporter doubtful whether the actual system could be improved: how to step up the quality of individual personnel is another matter.

Speeding through midnight Tel Aviv, with messages crackling non-stop over the transmitter, we accompanied one unit in the network. A battery of telephones and wireless at Base linked the six mobile teams in North Tel Aviv with divisional headquarters — code, "Dor," — and in turn with their six partners in south Tel Aviv — code, "Truf". When the owner of a stolen Cadillac dialled 999, machinery rolled smooth into action: "Five Dor calling base — car 315 seen going direction Hakirya — message over".

At the railway station lies the boundary between division north and south so "Base to five Truf — over", "five Truf answering — over" "Look out for Cadillac 315-over" Two by two, policemen measured their beat; police-phones kept them in touch with Base, and soon 315 was spotted by a foot-patrol which gave chase; headquarters flashed "intercept" to the nearest mobile squad, and an hour after the first call, the thief was behind bars.

Beyond the Law

Jaffa was grave-quiet and pitchy black as we bumped over the cobbles to Cafe X — merely a routine visit. Not a soul loitered in the ruined archways of the "Big area": Jaffa's Casbah has been "cleaned-up," my guide laconically remarked. But on the Big area's fringe, Arab bistros crammed with men, smoke, bottles, lit up the narrow alley. Young fellows predominated, gambling and promoting the Jaffa version of Lilienblum business. Oblivious of the cheerful din, smokers sucked at bubble-bubbles; whether the glowing bowls contained tobacco or something more potent, only a practised eye could tell. A smoker caught with hashish is merely the last link in a chain which begins in places like Cafe X. Strident with loudspeakers wailing amorous Arabic, Cafe X was large, expensive, and empty save for half a dozen young men. They lounged with their backs toward the dancing girl, and used the cacophony of drums and zither as a shield for conversation. The young men were conspicuously well clothed. Sleek and polished as limousines they, greeted our entrance with a police nod. Out of earshot, the police explained:

The one in a canary waistcoat keeps a brothel... that handsome chap has just finished a two-year sentence for traffic in hashish... the one eating baklawa is a fence... and his neighbour specialises in house-breaking.

The police know which gangs frequent down-town cafes, and the game of cat-and-mouse goes on until enough evidence has been collected to justify a swoop.

But, to quote the Minister of Police himself, the causes of lawbreaking and in particular juvenile delinquency, lie beyond the law's long arm. The young men of Cafe X, barely out of their teens, graduated to their dubious professions from the humbler forms of crime peculiar to street-urchins. A lad who begins by robbing orchards and purses can be prevented from becoming an old lag not by the threat of prison-bars, but by replacing the excitement of trespassing with the fun of ordinary living.

This is the first of a series of articles on crime and juvenile delinquency.

U.S. HAS TOO MUCH BUTTER

By Kenneth Harris

NEW YORK. —

AMERICA may soon start "buttering up" her friends, not in the sense of flattering them, but in the literal sense of the term. She may send them free thousands of tons of butter which have been stock-piled as a result of the Government's price-support programme for America's dairy-farmers.

How much butter the Government has bought since just after the war in order to prevent surpluses on the market driving down the off-the-farm price is not known, but more than 40 million kilos have been purchased in the last three months. Prices look so wobbly in the foreseeable future that there seems no prospect of the Government's being able to put any of this butter back on to the market.

Unless this great mountain of butter—actually it is distributed all over the continent in several sizable hillocks—is to be allowed to putrify or to be tipped into the sea, something has got to be done with it. Representative Anderson, who, as chairman of the House of Representatives Agricultural Appropriations Committee, is a powerful man in the butter business, has suggested three methods. Two are already in use—"donating" butter to help the school-meals programme, and supplying butter to the Armed Forces to replace the oleomargarine now being consumed as—oddly enough—a result of the economy drives of 1947. Anderson wants these methods used more extensively.

Better Support

The third method he describes in his own words: "Actual giving away of butter to people in certain friendly nations who might be entitled to relief from us: we could also make a lot available to the South Koreans." CARE — the voluntary organization which has so far distributed more than 150 million dollars-worth of food and clothing — has offered to do the job.

The butter support situation is becoming more and more difficult. During the last two years, particularly since margarine manufacturers have been allowed to dye margarine a rich yellow instead of having to leave it looking horribly pale, the sale of margarine has rocketed up and that of the genuine article has plummeted down. But since the farmers were among the groups who swung from the Democratic to the Republican side in the last election, nobody will pluck up the courage to cut the butter subsidies.

Butter is the most striking example of what the price support programme is inflicting on the Government and ultimately on the taxpayer. But it is not the only example. The Government is also holding 262 million bushels of corn, 286,000 bales of cotton, and 124 million bushels of wheat.

Cheese Challenge

As well as being a headache for the American Government, the farm-price support programme is providing a much more serious headache for the governments of other countries—particularly Britain and other Commonwealth countries, who want "Trade not Aid" from the United States.

Cheese, rather than butter, is the best example of this kind of problem. Some time ago, a big American firm which specializes in processing cheese, bought several million tons of cheese from New Zealand, at a price very much cheaper than the artificially-supported price of American cheese. They processed the cheese and sold it.

Its competitive price tended, of course, to decrease the demand for similar American-produced cheeses. When the indignant cheese lobby discovered what was happening, they complained bitterly.

The solution proposed by these rugged individualists of the cheese-world, however, was not to cut the cheese subsidies so that Americans had to produce their cheese at more competitive prices but to demand that the import barriers against cheese from New Zealand be increased. Unfortunately, this subsidy-tariff tie-up is not confined to the dairy-farming front. It is a problem to be encountered in many other commodities.

Housewife's Heaven

By Dennis Bloodworth

PARIS. —

THERE have been queer goings-on beneath this sun-lit city in the past few days. In the vast basement of the *Grand Palais*, that pretentious mound of concrete and glass which serves Paris as an exhibition hall, strange clatterings and sweet voices could be heard last week, while nostrils on the nearby Avenue des *Champs-d'Elysees* were twitching at the many tempting odours that emerged. Terrifying to the superstitious, this manifestation had nevertheless a banal explanation: 120 would-be fairies were competing for an electric washing machine (with ironer) at the great annual "Salon des Arts Menagers" — Paris's Ideal Homes Exhibition.

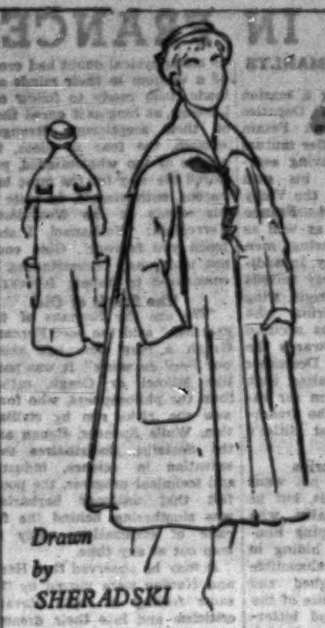
The "Arts Menagers" exhibition (which seizes newspapers by the front page, no matter how many patriarchal Georges die) is coupled with a nation-wide competition, open to young girls and newly-weds, for the title of "Household Fairy 1953," and a prize of domestic paraphernalia to the value of 300,000 francs. Provincial elimination rounds over, this year's finalists assembled in the vaults of the Grand Palais to cook, sew, iron, mend and answer queries on hygiene and child-raising to a fortunate band of judges who watched, sipped, tasted and asked impertinent questions.

Twangling Instruments

Seventeen-year-old Michele Hartmann, of Bescancon, was proclaimed the star of France's 100,000 students of housekeeping, and was last seen gaping happily at her reward, a mountain of enamelled and chromium-plated ironmongery which Caliban would have recognized at once as the "thousand twangling instruments" of which he dreamed.

Above, in the main hall of the exhibition, the President of the Republic, M. Vincent Auriol, and several thousand head of population have already wandered through the aisles of kitchen equipment and garden furniture, fully furnished drawing rooms and cleaning appliances. They have laughed good-humouredly at the screen-star, who, surrounded by electric fires about which she was making an advertising film, nevertheless had to wrap her freezing feet in blanket. They have laughed much less good-humouredly at the astronomical prices of everything displayed. It is reported that the President himself, having cast one nervous glance at the row of noughts that marred the elegant price-ticket of a gleaming kitchen range, indicated that, after the Republic, he would be content to preside over a kitchen in which a bundle of kindling and an iron pot would be the chief mechanical equipment.

(OPNS)



Season's Outline

Sailor collars are greatly liked by the Paris couture: here Schiaparelli gives a navy blue wool coat a collar with two tiny "pickpockets" and ties the coat with rabbit ear ribbons, one in red, one white. This is a typical young outline of the season with its straw sailor hat.

Drawn by SHERADSKI

A Night at the Operetta

By Hadassah Bat Haim

IT was very reluctantly that I agreed to spend the evening watching a masterpiece called "A Maid a Bren," partly because my Yiddish is of the most primitive and partly because I don't like operettas in any language. I found, though, that either my Yiddish is better than I thought, or I was in close telepathic communication with the actors, as it was all perfectly clear.

After a mere three quarters of an hour past the official curtain time which we had spent envying neighbours who had the forethought to bring cushions, there were positive signs of activity. The people coming in started to hurry, and the manager threw open the doors to let in a few more hordes to stand against the walls. You'd hardly have thought it was possible to get in a broom handle, never mind 40 or 50 people. I was just thinking it was a good thing the theatre had no roof as the strength of the garlic fumes would have lifted it anyway, when lo and behold, up went the curtain.

We found ourselves looking at a fine interior set containing an elderly gentleman strenuously sleeping in a very small, uncomfortably looking bed, and his harrassed wife, heartily slapping washing on a board. She seems anxious to avoid wetting her hands. It soon transpires that he is good for nothing and won't work, so she has to take in washing. (I quite see why they are so badly off). Now enters a visitor, a flashy looking gent who turns out to be uncle Benjamin. He used to be a pickpocket brt has now graduated to be a shoe shine king. He is shocked at the state of affairs, particularly when Poppa takes Momma's money for beer and comes back reeling.

A noise without and here comes the star. Uncle Ben listens to her sad tale of how she lost her husband to the army the day of her marriage, and has just learned she is a widow though still a maid. But Ben has a plan. Her husband has the same name as a rich banking family whose son was recently killed in battle. She shall claim kinship and they all be rich.

Foreign Element

Suddenly it is the interval, but we are not allowed to ruminate over the plot. No. Before the curtain comes negro minstrel Al Johnson style with top hat, white gloves, cane. He sings in English with a Polish accent a song called "Hello, New York". Somehow I can't fit him into the plot until the curtain rises again on the home of the banking family and I see he is the butler. For some unknown reason, the opening scene, which is concerned with a phone call, is in English. This foreign element, however comes to an end with the entrance of the banker, who looks more like a banker than anyone I have ever seen — in or out of a bank. His manner is at once haughty, as becomes a wealthy man, and matey, as becomes a democrat. I am glad to see it is a Jewish family as Momma is very much the Sophie Tucker type in black bombasine. She is queening it over the fiancee of the missing son, and over another son who seems rather a low type as he shows his grief by singing and dancing.

Well, I won't tell you the plot: how the Maid wins all hearts; how she does an incredibile tap dance with two boys dressed as shoe-blacks and dances the National Dances of Rumania and Austria with the grief stricken brother who tries to steal a kiss (I knew he was a low type), now the Negro butler sings Old Man River (I would have preferred this in Yiddish), how the missing son comes back not a bit dead, falls for the Maid and is permitted to marry her after he has scared off his own fiancee by pretending to be a cripple (a practice which he claims is common with returning American soldiers) — and so on to the happy end.

I had no difficulty in hearing as when a character had something to say he droped all pretence and addressed the audience direct. If it comes your way go and see it. It'll kill you.

Woman of the Year

Christian Jorgenson, a 28-year-old former soldier who was transformed by Danish surgeons into a woman, was honoured in New York last month by the Scandinavian Societies of Greater New York as the "woman of the year."

As her family and 2,000 persons attending the Society's annual contest and ball looked on, Miss Jorgensen accepted a scroll commending her for her "contribution to science." She told the gathering, "This is too great an honour for me. The people to whom the honours should go are in Denmark. They are my doctors and my friends."

It was the first official appearance of Miss Jorgensen since her return to New York from Denmark.

gardening notes

FLOWER growers made efforts during the course of the winter to raise their potted plants for Passover. Every florist now has a wide selection of blooming house plants.

Gift plants can be divided into three groups: Perennials, Annuals and Flowering Bulbs.

A) Perennial plants are those which survive and blossom for years. The best in this group are:

1. Cyclamen (rakefet). The large flowered cyclamen which bloom in all shades of red and white is a hybrid developed from the wild cyclamen now found between the rocks in all parts of the country. It is a tuberous plant with heart shaped leaves with silvery markings and sharply reflexed flowers. In Israel the cultivated cyclamen has no rest period; its leaves appear all during the year and it is in bloom from November until May. Cyclamen also make for excellent cut flowers and last in vases for over two weeks. It needs a cool half-shady position near the window. Cyclamen is started by growers from seeds and it takes about a year for the plant to begin to flower.

2. Calla, *Zantedeschia aethiopica* is a South African tuberous rooted plant with large smooth leaves and big white flowers. The Calla wants a place in half shade near the window or an open balcony.

3. Primroses, *Primula obconica* and *P. Sinensis*, is a tender perennial about 30 cm. high. The flowers come in pink, blue or white. This plant though very decorative does not last as well as Cyclamen and Calla during the summer. Shade and moisture should be provided for it during the summer.

4. Christmas or Crab Cactus, *Epiphyllum truncatum* is a native cactus of Brazil. It has flattened, leaflike green branchlets, one growing out of the other like the segments of crab claws. The pink or red flowers hang down from the ends of the stem. The plant is raised by cuttings and for a handsome plant with a straight stem it is grafted on other varieties of the cactus family as *Peiresia* or even *Opuntia ficus indico*, the common sabra. This plant grows best in full sunlight on a window ledge.

B) Annual plants or plants treated as annuals in the home which are showy only for a few days or weeks.

1. Cineraria is one of the most decorative plants in this group. It makes an excellent holiday gift and belongs to the family of Compositae. It has daisy like flowers in purple, blue and pink. To prolong the life of this plant it should be kept in a cool place.

2. Daisies, *Bellis perennis* (bat Chen) and Pansies *Viola tricolor* (amnon ve tamar) are small flowering plants and most suitable for children's gifts.

(?) Flowering Bulbs in pots as Hyacinth (jakintos) Tulips (tziboni) and Narcissi (narkis) are very attractive for some days or weeks. They should be in a cool place on the window. When their blooming time is over withold the supply of water gradually until the leaves turn yellow and die. Keep the plant in a cool place during the summer and water again in the fall then the leaves begin to appear again.

BEN GINAT

Filling them Up on Passover

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

I SUPPOSE to feel really good during Passover, one should have duck and gribben and plenty of potatoes and nuts and apples. But Passover can be a time of good eating even with our far simpler rations. The novelty of a complete change of diet is in itself adventurous and matza in a dozen new dishes makes interesting food if only because its stay is of such short duration. Here then are a few recipes that give versatility to matza.

Fried Matza

1 matza, 1 egg, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1 tbsp. fat.

Soak the matza in water for ten minutes. Press off the water and beat this soaked matza into a well beaten egg. Add the salt. Melt the fat in a frying pan, pour in the butter and fry until brown. Turn and brown on the other side. Serve hot with sugar or jam.

Onion Matza

Rub a matza with a cut green onion, sprinkle with salt and toast slightly in a hot oven for five minutes. Break into small even pieces, spread with margarine and serve hot for breakfast or tea.

French Toasted Matza

Beat an egg with one tbsp. milk and a little salt. Break a matza into two or three fairly even pieces and dip each piece into the egg mixture. Fry on both sides in a hot, well-greased frying pan. Serve hot with sugar or jam.

Matza Meal Latkes

2 or 3 eggs, 1/4 cup milk or water, 1/2 cup matza meal, 1/2 tsp. sugar, Cinnamon, 1/2 tsp. salt.

Separate the whites from the yolks. Add all the ingredients to the beaten yolks, folding in the stiffly beaten whites last. Drop by the spoonful onto a well-greased griddle and brown on both sides. Serve hot with sugar or jam.

Matza Kneidlach

2 whole matzot, 2 or 3 eggs, Fried onion, Salt to taste, Pepper, ginger, parsley, 1/3 cup matza meal.

Soak the matzot in water for ten minutes. Drain and press out the water from the matzot. Beat the eggs, add the soaked matzot and beat again until smooth. Add the fried onion, the fat, the seasoning and the matza meal. Cover and place in the refrigerator for several hours. Shape into balls, cook in boiling salted water for half an hour and drain. Serve hot, sprinkled with a little melted margarine or chicken fat and finely chopped parsley. May be used this way as a vegetable instead of potatoes, or as a dumpling in soups or stews.

Matza Kugel

3 matzot, 3 eggs, 3 bananas, 1/3 cup sugar, pinch of salt, 2 tbsp. fat, 1/4 tsp. cinnamon, 1/4 cup chopped nuts and raisins, 1 tsp. grated rind or lemon or orange.

Soak the matzot in cold water, drain well but do not press out the water. Beat these soaked matzot with the fat and the egg yolks until smooth. Add the bananas (apples are very good in this recipe — if you can get them and can afford them), sliced fine and the rest of the ingredients. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff and fold into the mixture last. Pour into a well greased and heated pudding dish, dot with fat and sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar. Bake until brown. Serve with a wine or a fruit sauce.

Passover Doughnuts

2/3 cup oil, 1 1/3 cup water, 2 cups matza meal (sieved), 2 tsp. potato flour, 6 eggs, separated, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup nuts.

Bring to a boil, water, oil and salt. Stir in the flour, mix thoroughly, remove from heat, and set aside to cool. Cream together the egg yolks and the sugar until light. While still beating, add the egg whites and continue beating for a few minutes. Add the cooled mixture and beat or stir vigorously until you have a very thick smooth batter. With well greased hands, form into balls the size of a large walnut and place on an oiled baking sheet about 2 inches apart. Dip forefinger in oil and make a hole in the center of each ball. Sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar, and bake until nicely browned.

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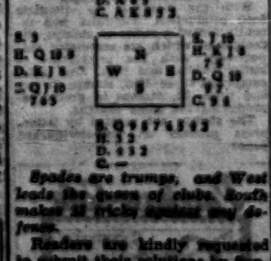
A HOLIDAY PROBLEM

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE



Spades are trumps, and West leads the queen of clubs. South makes 11 tricky against any defence.

Readers are kindly requested to submit their solutions by Sunday, April 12. The official solution will appear on Friday April 17.

Tel Aviv Wins Cups

A home-and-away match for the Federation Cup and for the Ladies Cup was contested in Jerusalem on March 30 and 31. The Tel Aviv teams won both cups for the current season.

HAIFA. Federation: Barth, Ben Nahum, Dr. Wertheim, Dr. Schwartz, Ullman, Yerushalmi, Neufeld, Rosenfeld.
Ladies: Conrad, Mayersiein, Menderer, Meyer.

TEL AVIV. Federation: Blass, Blass, Buffman, Grunpeter, Bardach, Israel, Moshkovitz, Berger.
Ladies: Guttman, Horovitz, Lerner, Magid.

JERUSALEM. Federation: Alexander, Eitan, Man, Eitan, Mr. Hafenbach, Glaser, Malkin, Kleiner, Schifman, Tichonyi, Wertheim.
Ladies: Eitan, Rabenbach, Bonig, Klein, Wiznitz.

The result of the match was:

Federation Cup

Jerusalem beat Haifa by 71 pts.
Tel Aviv beat Haifa by 8 pts.
Tel Aviv beat Jerusalem by 33 points.

Ladies Cup

Jerusalem beat Haifa by 45 pts.
Tel Aviv beat Haifa by 52 pts.
Tel Aviv beat Jerusalem by 6 points.

Birth Marks More Than Mere Nuisance

By a Doctor

IT is undoubtedly true that birth marks are common — in fact if one searches hard enough over the whole body one can find a surprising number of unimportant marks in a surprisingly large number of places. They are, fortunately, for the most part relatively hidden; but they are present all the same.

It is when a birth mark occurs in a conspicuous place, like the face, or on a hand, that attention is drawn to it and treatment is necessary if the child is not to suffer psychologically from the mark. Some doctors are now of the opinion that little, if any, psychological damage is done providing the mark is removed before the child goes to school, and that is usually about the age of 4 or 5. It is at school that the remarks of the other children hurt most; the child does not suffer from being stared at in the pram.

There are several types of birth marks. One type is the common brown mole, caused by the heaping up of certain cells of the skin. This mole may be stained; it may even be heavily stained so that it is black like a "beauty spot" and it is sometimes hairy, in which case it is known as the hairy pigmented naevus or mole. The rest of the common moles or naevi (plural of naevus) are divided into the flat ones and the heaped-up ones. The flat ones either spread out haphazardly over the skin, in which case they are known as port-wine stains (from the colour they give to the skin) or if they seem to be spreading out by long thin tentacles they are then known as spider naevi.

What makes the skin heap up in big patterns or the blood vessels grow out in big patterns is completely and absolutely unknown. It certainly has nothing to do with the mother having seen or undergone any trial or shock during her pregnancy. The tendency however to a very few naevi is inherited in some cases, so that if a mum who has had a large natural mark has a baby, there is a good chance that one of their children will also have a naevus.

Now for the treatment of these unpleasant marks. As a general rule (and it is impossible to give advice without seeing the actual naevus) it is a little more difficult to treat the flat marks than the raised ones although the raised ones are really uglier. The raised ones seem to respond to applications of small doses of X-rays given with special small X-ray plants used by skin specialists. Very rarely the Gamma-rays, as they are called, are better applied by the insertion of small radium needles. There is some danger in this application in that radium has been known, if wrongly used, to slow down bone growth, and cases have been reported of a child having one arm shorter than the other because radium was applied in the wrong doses to the child's shoulder when she was very young, in order to remove an unsightly mark.

Varied Treatments

Other treatments that are available are the injection of certain solutions into the naevus, the application of carbon dioxide snow to the naevus, and a surgical operation to cut out the naevus. Sometimes after the naevus has been cut out, it is necessary to make good the pull on the skin from the resulting scar by a skin graft, so two, three or even more operations, small in nature, but nevertheless operations, may need to be faced. The effect of these operations is often greater on the parents than on the little patient.

Doctors as a rule will not operate on very young children unless the naevus is obviously growing, and growing fairly fast; the tendency for a naevus is generally to become smaller on its own and it is not at all unusual for a birth mark, which appears to be quite large, virtually to disappear as the surrounding skin grows normally with the child's growth, and the affected child ends up the same size or smaller than before.

Birth marks then are a nuisance in a small number of children and in an even smaller number they can be quite disfiguring. With modern surgery and skin treatment, however, only very few children may be thus permanently disfigured.

NEW WRITING IN FRANCE

BY PASCAL THEMANLYS

The reappearance of the "Nouvelle Revue Française" is an important event in recent French literary life. In order to understand its significance, we must recall the positive and negative values bound up with the initials N.R.F. which have marked the major part of French literary production over a long period.

Between the two world wars the "Revue," like the Gallimard Publishing House which stands behind it, represented the most intense expression of French thought. It was directly influenced by André Gide, and around him could be found the late Unanimists — Duhamel, Jules Romains, Charles Vildrac; the authors writing for the "Vieux Colombier" theatre founded by Copeau; the poets commended by the librarian of the Odeon Quarter, Adrienne Monnier, including Paul Valery and Leon-Paul Fargues; the Surrealists and Cocteau.

For quite a time the N.R.F. was one of the few papers where words like Freudianism, Leninism or Fascism, Futurism or Surrealism could be freely discussed in French letters. Novelists like Martin du Gard, Maurina, Jacques de Lacretelle, Joseph Kessel and Chamson contributed regularly, while Julien Benda, the irascible rationalist philosopher, poured out his contempt in fiery polemics and Andre Lhote, the critic, reigned supreme in the art column.

The Gide Generation

Looking back today from a distance, it is easier to evaluate the quality of this generation of writers. André Gide, who in his style and sometimes even in his genius proves himself to be a descendant of Voltaire and Anatole France, pursued to the utmost limit the bitter cynicism of a perverted conscience. His group always preferred morbidity, neuroses and doubts, and he considered any constructive approach a naive lack of taste.

After the war, the memoirs of a degenerate Jew who had changed his religion two or three times and who had practised the worst perversions, surprisingly revealed that this unknown writer had been, together with Gide, one of the most influential members of the reading committee of the N.R.F., over which hovered the shadow of Sodom.

André Gide had refused to publish Marcel Proust's manuscripts, though they were undoubtedly superior to anything he did put into the "Revue". Over a long period, the N.R.F. was edited by the Christian mystic Jacques Riviere. His successor, Jean Paulhan, who went in for uncertainty and an amused attitude to life, elegantly resigned when the Germans arrived in France. After that M. Gallimard called on an enthusiastic admirer of the Nazi order, Drieu La Rochelle, and this is why the Revue had to cease publication after the liberation. Some of the people who had worked on the "Revue" and who had been in the resistance movement, wishing to revive the "Revue", now extend a forgiving hand to well known writers like Montherlant who had collaborated with the Nazis. This is a striking and serious symptom of an attitude of mind which wishes to forget, forgive and take up again the common work, as in the good old times.

I often think of a very dear friend, a French Jew who was deported and never heard of again. In 1942 he told me that he dreamed of seeing a session of the Chamber of Deputies where de Gaulle and Petain would embrace and offer mutual congratulation on having served France each in his own fashion. I replied that the Vichy Government betrayed France every day spiritually as well as materially, by delivering men and arms to the enemy. In addition, there was the very serious charge made by the right wing leader, Henri de Kerillis, who certainly could not be accused of lack of respect towards the army chiefs. Since December 1940 Kerillis kept repeating that Pétain had been chosen for capitulation by circles who dreamed of seeing France at Hitler's side.

Pathetic Memories

My poor friend did not want to forgive all criminals, but he was an admirable idealist, who at that time was helping hundreds of fellow Jews hiding in the country. In his inexhaustible charity, he only sighed and smiled. In reality, in spite of the accumulated hatred and bitterness and the inevitable rebound, something very similar to the imaginary session of the Chamber of Deputies is now taking place before our eyes, after a delay dictated by convention.

It may well be asked whether the fate of the N.R.F. — sinking in the mire of collaboration — was not the logical conclusion of the preceding chapters. It found sufficient collaborators (no pun being intended) to continue publication under the Nazis with a good part of its old staff intact. Some people think that before the invasion of France, Maurras on the right and Gide on the left had helped to pervert national feeling among the French intellectual elite.

The readers of the old N.R.F. represent a confused generation. They were an easy prey for Fascism because their worship of metaphysical doubt had created a vacuum in their minds and made them ready to follow any ideology, as long as it cured them of their scepticism. Strangely enough, the fear of ideas, too simple or too wholeminded, prepared the way for the most barbarous enthusiasms. In spite of his words in the *Nourritures Terrestres*: "Nathanael, I shall teach you fervour". Gide could not, under any circumstances, be considered to impart fervour.

The Spirit of Old

"We are the Romans of the year 380," said the poet Fernand Gregh a long time ago about our "*mal du siecle*". It was poets like Mikael or Gregh, rather than the philosophers, who foresaw the risks run by civilization. While Spencer, Renan and the Socialist doctrinaires saw salvation in science, industry and technical progress, the poets felt that untamed barbarism was slumbering behind the façade of civilization, ready to leap out at any time.

It may be observed that Herd and Nordau were moved by the same feeling in their literary criticism and into their dreams of national revival.

Fernand Gregh has devoted a splendid volume to Victor Hugo and he has also written some lively reminiscences of the intellectual Paris of yesterday. Most noteworthy, however, are his collections of poems. It is with deep emotion that we salute the election to the Academie Francaise of this venerable master who is still very active. He lives in Passy, in Hapineau, near Boulainvillier, where he is haunted by memories of Mallarme and Pierre Louys. Mme. Colette's 80th birthday has recently been celebrated; her stories have enchanted countless readers by their grace and wit.

There are still writers in France who have never belonged to the "Nouvelle Revue Française" set or to the Nazi collaborators.

THE STORY OF LA PRENSA

DEFENCE OF FREEDOM. By the Editors of La Prensa of Buenos Aires. Boardman, London. 313 pp. 15/-.

In the first issue of "La Prensa," published in October 1869, its founder, Dr. Jose Paz, wrote, "Truth and honesty are to determine our point of view"; and for 80 years, under father, son and grandson, Argentina's foremost daily newspaper maintained this ideal.

Throughout its existence "La Prensa" campaigned vigorously for all liberal causes and particularly for social justice — in practice as well as in theory, for it maintained its own extensive staff welfare services and carried out a most successful campaign to help teach illiterates to read and write through certain features in the paper. Nor did it hesitate to attack the tide of totalitarianism which threatened Argentina and other South American republics as well as Europe in the 1930's.

From 1940 onwards the threat to freedom inside the country began to take concrete form. Censorship of the press, the forcible dissolution of political parties, the establishment of a Ministry of Propaganda were followed in April 1944 by the beginning of the assault on "La Prensa" itself. The paper was closed down for varying periods as punishment for editorials criticising certain aspects of state management and its plant, equipment and stocks of newsprint were virtually expropriated.

These measures were taken by Peron's government in an attempt to break the spirit of "La Prensa", without actually giving the appearance of direct attack. They failed, and so a more open assault had to be made. Street mobs began to make regular attacks on the paper's famous building with virtual impunity from the police; there were officially inspired strikes of outside staff and delivery men; a crowd of armed thugs killed one of the "La Prensa" workmen and injured 14 others, and finally the state took over the paper completely. The editor-proprietor, Alberto Gainza Paz, went in fear of arrest and had to escape to Uruguay in March 1951 in a small sailing boat. There followed what must have been the bitterest blow of all for him and his family — the publication of a new daily under the same renowned name which was merely another mouthpiece of the régime.

The lesson the book presents is one of more than local or even national importance. We may have heard less of the extinction of great newspapers in South America than we have, say, in Germany or Czechoslovakia. But the story of "La Prensa" represents both a warning and, thanks to the loyalty and courage shown by almost every section of the paper's staff, an example to which journalists in every country can look with pride.

"Defence of Freedom" contains some excellent illustrations and over 20 leading articles originally published in the paper itself on the theme of the rights and duties of a free press.

ANDREW BOYD

Study Abroad

Nearly 1,920 fellowship programmes and 43,000 opportunities during the year 1952/1953 for foreign study are listed and explained in Volume V of "Study Abroad."

The 1952-1953 UNESCO Handbook, a volume of 436 pages (price 12s. or 7/6), is a comprehensive collection of factual information covering a high percentage of the international study opportunities that are offered in 97 countries and territories, 30 colonies, eight United Nations agencies and 35 international organizations. The 43,000 specific study opportunities which it lists, compare with 38,693 in Volume IV issued last year, and 19,000 in Volume I, published in 1948. These increases in part reflect a genuine growth in international fellowship programmes in the last five years, and also the greater amount of information made available to UNESCO on these study opportunities.

Mask by Marianne Heymans-Ahlfeld *Monotype by Yehoshua Bauerfreund.*
From current exhibitions by the artists at the Mikra Studio, Tel-Aviv.

ENGLISH BOOKS AND PLAYS

WHILE spring delays and the cold seems worse than ever, the libraries are busy supplying those who prefer sitting at home with a book to seeking entertainment at cinema or theatre. This means there is still a very large reading public but the author (alas!) and publisher are not much the richer for it. Libraries are free, and as the price of books rises the buyers of new books get fewer and fewer.

This fact has led to the suggestion that the library member should pay some small sum, about 1d. a book, that could be passed on to impoverished authors. The suggestion was welcomed by most of us but has got no further because the libraries simply cannot be bothered to set the mechanism to work. Also several of those very rich best-selling authors who made fortunes before the war, when a man could keep most of what he earned, wrote indignantly to say they thought the suggestion undignified. They did not need the readers' pennies and thought others should not need them either.

That, however, does not solve the problem of the post-war writer who, caught between high income-tax and high cost-of-living, can barely keep body and soul together. The problem is acute and not likely to be quickly solved in a country where respect for the arts is confined to the intellectual minority.

Brilliant Wit

Still, nothing, it seems, keeps a writer from writing and books still pour out from the presses, most of them doomed to an ephemeral life. The most entertaining of those I have read recently is a reprint — "What's Become of Waring?" by Anthony Powell (Heinemann, 12/6).

This delightful novel appeared first in 1939 and, because of the success of Mr. Powell's latest books, his publisher has wisely reprinted it. Its fun scarcely dates at all. Its style, as it usual in this author's work, is slight and rambling, but the whole is held together and the reader kept nose to page by the brilliance of the writing, the wit and the characterization.

T. T. Waring, whom we never actually meet, is one of those travel writers whose reputations are based on hardships endured and heroism displayed when no one is around to witness either. Waring is, as a matter of fact, a young man of doubtful character who has found it necessary to go no further than the south of France. There he has cribbed his material from old travel books, long forgotten, and when he marries a rich widow, he reports his own death to escape the bother of writing more.

All this is gradually revealed while a dozen other amusing strands of story are woven about the reader so he can scarcely bear to put the book down even to snatch a sandwich and a cup of tea.

Writing like that of Mr. Powell is rare and among those writers who have recently published books, I can pick upon Mr. Robert Henriques alone as a possible equal in the art of fiction. His new novel, "A Stranger Here," (Collins, 12/6) is by no means as good as some of his past writing, but it describes magnificently those Cotswold valleys to which we all dream of retiring. Its fault is its slight unreality and appeal to the escapist in all of us.

Picture of an Age

One of the most remarkable books to appear for a long time is a new abridged edition of Augustus Hare's famous biography "Story Of My Life" (Allen and Unwin, 25/-). The first three volumes were published last year under the title of "The Years With Mother" and the remaining three are now obtainable entitled "In My Solitary Life." They have been admirably edited by Malcolm Barnes.

Poor Augustus Hare's suffering as an unwanted child handed over to the care of a childless aunt has served us with stories that I, for one, have found almost unbearable. The aunt, weak and silly, permitted Augustus to be bullied by her sister-in-law, a woman horribly inhuman and self-righteous who was convinced that all pleasure was evil and the soul of the wretched child could be saved only by her cruelty. It has been suggested that Hare was a fantasist and some of the terrible stories he relates originated in his imagination. One can only hope so.

The second half of the autobiography describes the author's later life that was, on the whole, not much happier than his childhood. It is to be understood that a human being, cruelly treated in early years, will grow up into a distorted and wretched personality. He became a crude snob and devoted himself to persons of title who had little to recommend them. His friends were too often people like "the good old Duchess of Cleveland, the greatness of whose charm lies in the absence of charm" and as these bleak individuals died off, Hare found himself in a changing world where the young were showing less and less respect to nonentities of title.

Hare became a lonely, fretful, unloved, old man who was found one morning lying dead on the floor in his nightdress. His autobiography is packed with remarkable anecdotes, for he went everywhere and knew everyone. It is rather as a picture of an age than of a pleasing personality that his writing will find a public in each succeeding generation.

There have been few changes in the theatre during the last weeks. A recent success is "The Happy Marriage," a comedy that has in it nothing original but which is in parts extremely funny.

It tells the story of a couple, devotedly married for 11 years, whose relationship is almost ruined by a psychiatrist who convinces each in turn that the small eccentricities of husband and wife can only be proof of deeply-lying discontent.

The whole is a satire on psycho-analysis which could have been much more to the point.

LETTER FROM LONDON
By OLIVIA MANNING

OUR AFRICAN NEIGHBOURS

By S.D. GOITEIN

ISLAM IN ETHIOPIA. By J. Spencer Trimingham. Oxford University Press. 230 pp. 8 maps. 25/-.

During the second world war, closer trade and other relations were formed between this country and North-East Africa or Ethiopia, a geographical unit which comprises Abyssinia, Eritrea and the French, British and Italian Somalilands. With the opening of our Red Sea port, Elath, these relations have become even more significant. In addition, the lands of the Lion of Juda, as the king of Abyssinia is called, have a special interest from the Jewish point of view, not so much because small Jewish colonies are found in places like Asmara, Jibuti and Massawa, but because of the special character of the Abyssinian Church, as well as of the semi-Jewish sect of the Falasha, which is embedded in it, for both clearly betray the remnants of the effects of Jewish missionary activities during the Second Commonwealth.

In the present volume, Mr. Trimingham, who has already published a book on Islam in the Sudan, confines himself, as the title shows, to the part played by Islam in the lands of Northern East-Africa. However, he bases his exposition on such a broad foundation and makes such excellent use of previous research in that region, especially by Italian scholars, that his book can serve in many respects as a general introduction or, as the French say, "initiation" to Ethiopia. Concerning the Falasha, however, his bibliography is out of date; for this interesting community we have now W. Leslau's precious volume of the Yale Judaica Series, No. 6 (reviewed in these columns, on January 23, 1953), in which the more valuable contributions to this subject are listed. But as the Falasha live far away from Moslem territory, they actually fall outside the scope of the book.

The conflict of Christianity and Islam in Ethiopia, makes an extremely colourful and exciting story. Into Abyssinia proper the Moslems infiltrated as merchants and craftsmen; for the Abyssinian is essentially a farmer and warrior, who despises the trades. The position of the Moslems in the Highland of Christian Abyssinia is therefore comparable to that of the Jews among the Moslem peasants and warriors living on the opposite side of the Read Sea, in Yemen, and one learns by this comparison that these relations are dependent not so much on the respective religions, as on the social grouping.

All Moslem attempts at direct conquest of the Abyssinian Highlands failed. Only once, at the beginning of the 16th century, when the strength of the Ottoman Empire was at its highest, almost the whole of Abyssinia was temporarily subjected to Islam, but even then the conqueror was not a foreign Moslem power, but a local usurper, who could rely on Turkish cannon and musqueteirs, while the Abyssinians were slow in accepting Portuguese help, obviously fearing for their independence from these Western intruders into the Red Sea. Finally the Moslems were expelled, but the savage massacres left their impress on the two communities.

There is a chapter on the tribal distribution of Islam, of a specialist character, and the book concludes with an extremely interesting exposition of the particular features of the Ethiopian Islam, especially of the prominent place occupied to this day by the Dervish Orders. He learns that as late as 1940, a woman saint acted as master of one order. Other interesting features are the pre-Islamic conceptions of the supernatural, which seem largely identical on both sides of the Red Sea; e.g., the werewolf is called Buda here and Bide in South-West Yemen, according to my findings, while from San'a Jews I have never heard either the word or the idea.

Six clearly drawn and most welcome maps complete the usefulness of this fine volume.

Principles of Political Science

ISRAEL HA'MINHAL HA'TSIBURI. Principles of Public Administration). By Benjamin Akzin. Dvir, Tel Aviv. 287 pp.

This is a pioneering work in the field of Israel's political science. As the functions of the State grow, public administration assumes an ever increasing part, and the education of capable administrators has therefore become a task of the greatest importance.

Professor Akzin has admirably succeeded in describing, within the limited space of 287 pages, the many aspects of political science. Fundamental concepts are defined and the basic questions of departmental organization are examined, notably the structure of the public office, problems of hierarchy, the delegation of powers, and the coordination of work — that trouble-spot in every administration.

Special attention is given, though necessarily in compressed form, to the important issues of personal management, the position of the civil servant and the composition and professional training of the civil service. The author is particularly successful in his discussion of public relations, of the psychological factors in the relationship between politicians and officials, and the thorny problem of the political neutrality of the administrative apparatus.

Dealing with the special conditions prevailing in Israel, the author strongly and effectively advocates depolitization of the civil service on the model of Britain and France, but he rightly stresses that this alone would not solve the question of efficiency which requires consistent and specialized training. It is to be regretted that the author followed the American example in devoting too little attention to the weighty chapter of administrative law, though within the space at his disposal a more comprehensive treatment would have been difficult to achieve.

Professor Akzin's book is an event of no mean importance in that it introduces into Hebrew professional literature the study of a new and essential subject. His style is lucid, his line of argument logical and convincing, and his approach scientific. The book will thus be a valuable guide to students of political science and administrators alike. The many references to English and American standard works are most useful for further study.

E. G.

Chess

APRIL 3, 1953

Problem No. 731
D. HIRLIS, Vilnius
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem POST

Problem No. 732
Z. HEILBUT, Tiv'on
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem POST

Kt8 Qe6 Bb4, Rb3 Bb5, Bg6 Kte1, Kt5; Pb4, f6. (10)
Kd5 Qb8 Rg5 Bb2, Bd4, Bg6, Kte1, Kt5; Pb4, c5, g6. (11)
Mate in Two.

We are glad once again to see in our columns the name of the renowned problemist of Ambassador from Volda, who has been a faithful contributor to our columns. His excellently elaborated work shows a modern conception of chess-art, further broadened by a good key-move. The Secretary of the Israel Chess Federation has been long known as a gifted composer, and No. 732 is his first problem published in the column since the war appointed to his present post.

For Endgame No. 6 we have chosen one published by J. Mark, regretted to have happened to a game with Y. Jacobi. White—Kd5, Qh3, (3). Black—Kb1, Pa3, b3, c2, (4). White to play and Draw.

SOLUTIONS

Problem 728 (Dawson & Pauly): 1.Kd5 Qxc3 2.b3 Qb3+; 2.Kb3 Qa5 3.c4 Qa1 4.b2 Qa6 5.c5 Qa4 6.b3 Qa1+; 2.Kb5 Qa6+; and wins.

Problem 729 (Hume). A (pat): 1.Kd5, B 1.Kf7, C 1.Kf3 or 2.Qe2, D 1.Kd3 or 2.Kd5 c4+; 2.Ke4.

Problem 730 (Hume): 1.Qf4.

Endgame 39 (Alon): 1.e7 Kg4 2.Ke6 f7 3.Kd7 Ke4+; 4.Kd8 Kf5 5.Ke7+; and wins.

SOLVING CONTEST

(Problem 715—731)

Maslosh 9-8-7-7-7-6-7-7; Bro. Hilel, Jakob, Mark, Wolf, Dr. Simons, Bank, Beer, Gelbtuch, Strauss, Cohen, Lehmann, Radisch, Dr. Reiner, Spitzer, Wertheim, Dr. Grunis, Grunfeld, Mr. Steinmetz, Mr. Silverstein 5; Bro. Hermann 4; Dr. Fink, Schirry, 3; Lazi (prima Rosa—Pia 7-14-4, Schloss 4, Kaspansky 3.

TOTES. No.715: The try seemed to be more difficult than the solution. Dr. Vlcil was the only solver to solve the try as well as the solution. I. Reiter has been wrapped by the try. Eternal Rest Play for Kte 5 Rd6. Analysis: Rxd6+ 2.Rf5 Kg4 e.p. Kg6 3.Rg5+ Kh6 4.Rg6+ Kh5 5.Rg5+ Kh4 6.Rg4+ Kh5 7.Rg5+ Kh6 8.Rg6+ Kh5 9.Rg4+ e.p. Kg6 10.Rg5+ Kh6 11.Rg6+ Kh5 12.Rg4+ Kh6 13.Rg5+ Kh7 14.Rg7+ Kh6 15.Rg6+ Kh5 16.Rg4+ Kh6 17.Rg5+ Kh7 18.Rg7+ Kh6 19.Rg6+ Kh5 20.Rg4+ Kh6 21.Rg5+ Kh7 22.Rg7+ Kh6 23.Rg6+ Kh5 24.Rg4+ resigns.

NEWS ITEMS Abroad

Following are the results of some recent tournaments:

HUNGARY (National championship): Szabo 13, Barcza (substitute) 11½, Tyrny 10½, Klagge 10, Sokol and Bilek 9½ etc.

VIENNA (Commemorative Tourney 9 (out of 11), Medinaveitia 7½, Rivell 7½, Gruber and Matulovic 6, Pirc 5½, Szabo and Hamann 5, Schmidt 4½, Kinzel and Schoch 4, Zoppritz 3.

BULGARIA (National championship): Milev 14, Cvetkov 13, Kolarov and Vukovic 10½, Minev 10, Filev, Minkovic and Popov 9½, etc.

INSBRUCH-ROMA, 2.1.54.

POCANDO (National championship): Machacek and Sliwa 10 (out of 11), Bednar and Skrobanek 9½, Kozdon, Cepka, Prudkovsky and Rapedonek 13½, Gabelsek 12, Pirec 11½, Grygo 10½-11, Tarnowski 10½, etc. Sliwa won the play-off by 2½ points. Three games were drawn.

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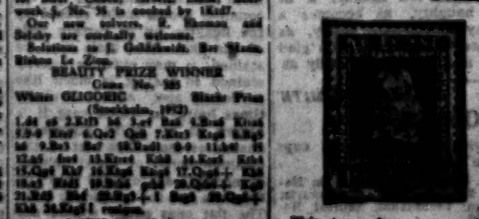
POCANDO (National championship): Machacek and Sliwa 10 (out of 11), Bednar and Skrobanek 9½, Kozdon, Cepka, Prudkovsky and Rapedonek 13½, Gabelsek 12, Pirec 11½, Grygo 10½-11, Tarnowski 10½, etc. Sliwa won the play-off by 2½ points. Three games were drawn.

Stamp of the Week



This stamp shows a man of whom two nations are proud — the Netherlands, where he was born, and South Africa, where he founded a Dutch Colony.

The man is Jan Van Riebeek, a ship's surgeon employed by the Dutch East Indies Company. On a provisory site, popular only with hippos, which he found 10 years ago, he worked for 10 years. Small expeditions into the interior, exploring the coastal waters and cultivating food crops and fruit to restock the company ships on their way East. That first site of that first colony is now Church Square in Cape Town.

The stamp has issued a set of four stamps in his honour. They cost 12.5d in London.

London Bureau Review

Stamp Show in London

The British Association of Israel Philatelists has arranged to hold an exhibition in London during April

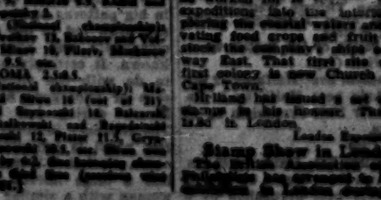
1953, covering the following sections: Postal history of Palestine — the Holy Land; Forerunners of Palestine; British Mandate Stamps; Israel Provisionals; Israel Definitives; and the Capex exhibition of Israel Government stamps.

Readers requiring further information should write to G. L. Barron, 731, Bellenioor Road, Southhampton.

Production Stamps

With the intention to stimulate food production, Australia had recently issued a series of stamps, the designs of which are associated respectively with the production of butter, wheat and beef. The series comprises three 2½d. stamps in red, and three 3d. stamps in green, reproducing the same designs.

The stamps are printed by letter-press process on unwatermarked paper.



END OF THE SILVER SAGA

VISITORS' GALLERY

Mr. Louis Golding, the Manchester-born author of some score of books alternating between Anglo-Jewish and general subjects who lists his hobbies as "wandering, reading, talking, listening and net-play at tennis," has been spending the past few weeks in Israel checking up details of the "Exodus" incident at Haifa, for the end of his series of five novels on the "Silver Sisters."

In 1934, Mr. Golding published a book entitled "Five Silver Daughters" telling the story of an Anglo-Jewish family with its five daughters, Elsie Silver, who grew to be the main character, lived through the Warsaw Ghetto and finally married a Nazi leader, having hidden her past. In his latest novel Mr. Golding brings her to the quayside at Haifa aboard the Exodus, from where she is then sent back, with the other immigrants, to Germany. A stickler for detail, Mr. Golding wanted to make sure that the facts of the incident at Haifa are correct in his novel. After talking with most of the persons connected with the ship's arrival here (apart from the British Navy personnel whom he hopes to talk to later) Mr. Golding says he has found reports that the Exodus was rammed by British Navy vessels as an "exaggeration" put out by American newspapermen.

In the Steps of Moses

Mr. Golding is no stranger to Palestine, though this is his first trip to Israel. His first book, published in 1930 not long after he came down from Oxford, was "Forward from Babylon," an autobiographical novel of a young British Jew. After publishing several volumes of poems and travel novels he came to Palestine in 1936 and the following year published "Those Ancient Lands," which still makes a good guidebook to the country as it then was. Ten years later he came here again, this time occupied with a larger task: to follow the footsteps of Moses from his birthplace, or as near as Mr. Golding could place it, through the Sinai desert to the Promised Land. His trip was done by all forms of transport, and he spent some time at the little-visited monastery on Mount Sinai. The two books published as a result of this visit were: "In the Steps of Moses the Lawgiver" and "In the Steps of Moses the Conqueror."

The author's best-known novels are probably "Magnolia Street," which was also produced as a play, and "Mr. Emmanuel," from which a film was made. During the war Mr. Golding also wrote a number of official and semi-official films.

"Before getting too old to wander," 58-year-old Louis Golding says, he wants to parallel his "Moses" books with an Odyssey in the footsteps or boat-wake of Ulysses and is going to Greece from Israel to begin his journey. This trip will take him much shorter a time than it took the Greek hero, as Mr. Golding intends to be back in London in time for the publication of "To the Quayside," the last of the Silver series.

"I'm sorry to see the last of Elsie," the author says of his main character. "I've lived with her for over 20 years now." From what he tells of the writing of the book it sounds as though he is finally saying good-bye to her.

H.O.

Life and Letters

A Veteran Zionist

Dr. Manfred Reifer who died on March 21 in Tel Aviv at the age of 65, was a well-known figure in the Zionist Movement in the Bukowina, and in his youth a correspondent of Herzl's "Die Welt." He was elected a Member of the Rumanian Parliament in 1931 and became, during the Russian occupation, chairman of the underground Jewish "Zentralrat."

A contributor to the "Hebrew Encyclopaedia" and corresponding member of the Vienna Academy of Sciences, Dr. Reifer wrote several books, the last of which, "Menschen und Ideen," published a few months before his death, was a great success.

E. M.

Jerusalem Authors

In the book section of last week's "New Statesman" (March 21), prominence is given to two books by members of the English Department of the Hebrew University. They are: "Time and the Moment" by Prof. A.A. Mendilow and "Science and Aesthetic Judgment", by Dr. S. J. Kahn.

Wiener Library

Covering all aspects of life in Germany since the rise of Nazism, the library founded by Dr. Alfred Wiener in Berlin, transferred to Amsterdam in 1934, and now housed in Manchester Square, London, was the subject of a recent article in "The Times." Its 60,000 books, periodicals and press cuttings, the library includes material that is not available elsewhere, even in Germany. Taken over by the British Government during the war the library is now partly supported by over 1,000 corporate and individual members.

Jewish Thought

The current issue of "Judaism," the quarterly published by the American Jewish Congress, contains an article by Prof. Joseph Klausner on "Christian and Jewish Ethics," as well as articles on the new Canaanites in Israel, and "Power and Justice" by the late Prof. M. Lazerson.

New Latin Review

A new review called Latinitas is soon to appear in Rome under the auspices of the Holy See. Published in Latin three times a year, with the purpose of encouraging the study of the language, the journal will discuss various topics, excluding politics.

Publications Received

Shomrim, Society of Lovers, Since the United Nations Comes, Lehtonen, Z., Israel Politics (Israel Rejoices), Kuva ja Sana (Word and Picture), Helsinki.
Singer, C., Jerusalem, Twelve Drawings in Portfolio, Rextil, Salingre, Jerusalem.

HEBREW

Shiv'at Zion (Return to Zion), Yearbook of the Study of Zionism and the Rebirth of Israel, Vol. 2-3, Ed. B. Dinor, J. Reitgrin, S. Volavsky, Mifrii Shiloh, Jerusalem.

Goodman Memorial Volume

THE REBIRTH OF ISRAEL. A Memorial Tribute to Paul Goodman, Ed. Israel Cohen, Goldston, London. 238 pp. £1.1.0.

Paul Goodman was a beloved and honoured figure in the Anglo-Jewish Community. Historian, publicist, influential secretary of the Sephardi community and Zionist leader, he adorned and illumined the Anglo-Jewish scene and was prominent in the World Zionist Movement for more than 30 years. His life and activities are fully described in a Memoir by the editor which is followed by excerpts from Goodman's writings.

The main part of the volume is a collection of essays, studies and writings in his honour from a varied group of writers. Their common denominator seems to have been an acquaintance with Paul Goodman, or the fact that their interest in some aspect of the "Rebirth of Israel" currently attracted the editor's notice, or, as in a well-run synagogue, certain people just had to be "called up."

The object of a volume of this type is surely to gather together a number of scholarly contributions the original value of which will be such as to assure a fleeting immortality at least to the personality they are designed to honour.

The essay on "The Law and the Law Courts" by Paul Goodman's son-in-law, Dr. George J. Webber, is happily one of the most valuable in the book.

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Detection In Brief

THE GRINNING GORILLA. By A.E. Gardner. Morrow, New York. 271 pp. $2.50.

This is a Perry Mason story, the mixture as before. A bit more fantastic than even Gardner makes us expect, and with plenty of tension. It should be said that Mr. Gardner succumbs more and more to the temptation of padding. The tale is made one third longer than it should be by the "he turned the handle, he opened the door" stuff.

MURDER WITH MIRRORS. By Agatha Christie. Dodd, Mead, New York, 182 pp. $2.—

This is not one of Miss Christie's best efforts. She still manages a kind of suspense, but both background and character drawing are exceedingly slipshod and unconvincing, with far too many corpses piled up in the end (five, to be exact). It is a Miss Marple story, but that pleasant village gossip with the gift for detection has changed sadly with the years.

F.L.

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